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THE CITIZEN

Devoted to the Interests of the Mountain People

Knowledge is power—and the way to keep up with modern knowledge is to read a good newspaper.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Peace in Spain—Woman Wants A Husband Badly—Republicans Encouraged in Virginia—Tom Johnson Badly Beaten—Woman's Ashes in Lake.

WIDOW ON FILE:—Who wants a widow? There is one that wants to be wanted. She heard that the government sometimes furnished wives to foreign immigrants, and so wrote asking that they give her to some fellow quick. Her name will be furnished to any honest applicant who writes Immigration Commissioner Williams.

LEAD TWO LIVES:—A remarkable case has come to light of an Illinois Judge who led a double life. Once in a while he forgets himself and goes off and gets work as a day laborer, tho he is a rich man. He does not remember anything about his home or office or wealth, but wanders around as a poor man. After a while a friend will find him, and under medical treatment his memory comes back. This has happened several times.

REVOLT DEAD:—The Spanish rebellion is over, the loyal troops having drowned it in blood.

ALABAMA AWFUL DRY:—A new prohibition law has gone into effect in Alabama which stops the selling of near-beer, and the use of liquors in clubs and private homes. The state is about as dry as possible just now.

VIRGINIA PRIMARY:—The vote cast in the Democratic primary in Virginia was the lowest in years and Republicans are greatly encouraged, as they believe this means that many Democrats do not intend to support the nominee.

TAFT ON VACATION:—Pres. Taft has reached the house at Beverly, Mass. where he will spend the summer.

FAVORS AMENDMENT:—Alabama has been the first state of the Union to adopt the amendment of the United States Constitution authorizing Congress to levy an income tax.

ASHES SCATTERED IN LAKE:—Under the will of Mrs. Rosa Peyton, who died in Chicago lately, her body was burned to ashes, and these were taken out and scattered in the lake. Her husband was drowned there, and his body was never recovered. She wished to lie as near him as she could and took this means of doing it.

STRIKE HURTS SWEDEN:—A strike of almost all the trades of the whole country of Sweden has nearly brought that country to the verge of destruction. The government has taken charge of the milk supply, the bakeries are out of business, no trains are running, and there is hardly food enough in the cities to keep the people alive.

JOHNSON BEATEN:—Mayor Tom Johnson of Cleveland has finally been beaten in his plans to get three-cent fares. Everything went well till his plan was tried, but it gave such poor service that no one was satisfied. So now the plan has been voted down at the polls. It is expected that Johnson will be beaten in his race for re-election, and so will be eliminated from politics.

HOTTEST DAY:—Last Sunday was the hottest day of the summer so far almost all over this country. The temperature ran up to about ninety in Kentucky, tho it felt a good deal hotter.

GOOD BERE FAIR

Successful Three Days Exhibition Closed Saturday—General Satisfaction Expressed at Honesty of Awards—Large Attendance and Good Weather.

One of the most successful meetings of the Berea Fair Association was that which closed last Saturday after three days show. The meeting was very well attended, the exhibitions were large and choice and the weather all that could be desired, and general satisfaction with the fair and its management was expressed on all sides.

Especially attention had been paid by the management to getting fair and competent judges for the different contests, and that their efforts were successful was shown by the general agreement in the awards. Hardly a protest was heard anywhere, and it was universally agreed that the awards were honestly made and in general, deserved.

The balloon ascensions were a great drawing card, and were much enjoyed. That of the first day, especially, was alone well worth the price of admission.

The order maintained was first class, and only one disturbance marred the occasion. There was little evidence of whiskey anywhere and no sign at all of any on the grounds. Toward the close of the first day Alex Coyle, however, got some somewhere, and made quite a little trouble. He began shooting, and was arrested and disarmed by Edw. Anderson, but made such a fight that it took the combined efforts of several officers to get him off the grounds.

A little complaint was heard that there were evidences of a revival of the gambling which has been so carefully excluded by the management for some years. It is almost impossible to entirely prevent betting at any public occasion, and there may have been some gamblers who managed to get past the management, but it can safely be asserted that if any gambling took place it was against the desires and efforts of those in charge. The fact that there was complaint will lead to even greater precautions next year.

Altogether the fair was entirely enjoyable and satisfactory, and the association is to be congratulated on the ability and efficiency of its officers. The full list of premium awards follows:

FIRST DAY.

1. Best home made cheese, \$2.00; Mrs. John Ballard, Mrs. John Moore.
2. Best two pounds butter, \$2.00; Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle.
3. Best baked ham, \$3.00; Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle, Mrs. Jno. McWilliams.
4. Best loaf salt rising bread, Miss Mary Walker, 100 pounds flour, Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle, 50 pounds flour.
5. Best loaf yeast rising bread, \$2.00 Mrs. Bert Coddington, Miss Mollie Powers.
6. Best plate of beaten biscuits, \$2.00, Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle.
7. Best quart of home made wine, \$2.00, A. R. Gibbs, Mrs. T. J. Curtis.
8. Best gallon icecream, \$3.00, Mrs. H. J. Twigg, Mrs. W. A. Arbuckle.
9. Best gallon pine apple sherbet, \$2.00, Mrs. Bert Coddington, Mrs. H. J. Twigg.
10. Best glass grape jelly, \$2.00, Mrs. J. H. Jackson, Mrs. H. J. Twigg.
11. Best white cake, 100 pounds of flour, Mrs. T. J. Curtis, Mrs. L. C. Adams.
12. Best sponge cake, \$2.00, Mrs. J.

(Continued on fifth page.)

It is just as impossible to have progress and success in things of the mind without keeping in touch with the rest of the world, as it is to have good business without any connection with outside markets and factories. The newspaper is the only thing that will really keep a man in touch with the world and make progress possible for him.

It happens once in a while that some person, going out from Berea, enjoys the hospitality of some of our mountain friends, and then, on his or her return here, or to a home elsewhere, finds cheap and mean amusement in making fun of them, in deriding the poverty which they have generously made greater for the comfort of the ungrateful guest or in throwing off on those customs and habits which distinguish, without debasing, the mountain people. Some people do this from lack of good sense, others from real meanness. We wish that our friends would be fair enough not to blame other Berea people for the meanness of such fools or knaves. There are every where some members of society who are unworthy, and just as no mountaineer wishes to have his people judged by a few moonshiners, feudists or blacklegs, so we demand as a right that we should not be held responsible for the despicable actions of such people as we have described above who are just as far from fairly representing our sentiments and ideas. We can assure every one that such people meet the well merited condemnation of all right thinking people in Berea as elsewhere and suffer thru the loss of friends and opportunities a just penalty for their sorriest.

The tariff bill is thru at last, and we are under a new tariff. It may not be as good as possible, but it is better than the old one, and is a real fulfillment by the Republican party and by Pres. Taft of his pre-election pledges. The fight over it has left the Republicans stronger and the Democrats weaker, than ever before.

Readers will see that the news of the Clay Primary is somewhat conflicting. We have no personal knowledge of the facts, and leave each correspondent to express his own opinion.

A HOPEFUL SIGN.

The recent decision of Judge Parker ousting the four leading Lexington officials, all Democrats, for frauds committed at the 1907 election is a most hopeful sign for clean politics in Kentucky. Following as it does the decision of the Court of Appeals voiding the Louisville election, it proves that the popular will can make itself felt, and that such debauchery as has too often been seen in Kentucky, will not be upheld by the courts.

Elections in Lexington have long been corrupt. History shows that wherever one party long remains in power it becomes corrupt, and soon has to resort to the stealing and debauching of elections to maintain itself in power against the protests of an indignant people. Such has been the case in Republican as well as Democratic cities, and the fact that the criminals and grafters in the present case masqueraded under the name of Democracy cannot be charged to the Democratic party as a whole—if the city government had been Republican they would have taken that name as readily.

But these frauds and this corruption can justly be charged against the Kentucky Democrats, who shelter these criminals and protect them, and against that part of the party dominated by them. These crimes prove the unfitness of the Kentucky Democracy to rule, and they will be a heavy millstone around the neck of the party in the coming election. The time has gone by when corruption and trickery and fraud are approved by the voters of any party, or the people of any part of the state, and the Kentucky Democracy will pay a heavy penalty for failing to keep up with the times and rid herself of the criminals. This should be a warning to all corrupt politicians in every party—and there are some in all.

It is to be hoped that Lexington will use this opportunity, as Louisville used hers, to reform the city. It is a great chance, and properly used will work wonders. The movement for clean politics is gaining everywhere, and Kentucky should be in the forefront of this great reform of civic progress.

Special note should be made in connection with the case of Col. Sam J. Roberts, the stalwart Republican who has fought the good fight on behalf of the Republican party, and won such a glorious victory. There has been an attempt made by certain men to deny Mr. Roberts that recognition from the Republican party which his merits and his loyal labors deserve, because he has opposed some more or less disreputable schemes of certain politicians. But what Kentucky Republican can show a finer record of achievement than he, not only for the party but for the people, for clean government and civic righteousness? Mr. Roberts has by this fight established beyond question his place among Kentucky Republicans, and it would be a bold man who would deny him his hard won honors.

JAS. KINNEY KILLED

Shot by Malone on Charge of Chicken Stealing—Mystery Not Cleared Up—Slayer Held in \$1,500 Bond for Action of Grand Jury.

The whole town was startled Saturday to learn of the shooting of Mr. James Kinney by Mr. T. A. Malone, and was even more excited by the subsequent death of Mr. Kinney on Sunday. The funeral Sunday afternoon testified to the wide respect in which the deceased was held, and to the number of his friends.

The verdict of the jury empaneled Sunday by Magistrate Wilson, representing the Coroner, was that deceased came to his death from gun shot wounds inflicted by T. A. Malone. There were three of these wounds, one in the arm, not dangerous, and one each in the kidney and lung, which caused his death. All bullets had entered from the back, showing that he was shot from behind.

Early Saturday Malone went first to Squire Wilson and then to Judge Gay, saying that he had shot a man who was stealing his chickens, but that he did not know who was wounded. Later it was found that Mr. Kinney was the injured one, and when he was taken to the hospital Malone was put under arrest. On Mr. Kinney's death Sunday Malone was taken to Richmond and lodged in jail. The examining trial was held Tuesday.

After the trial Malone was held in \$1,500 bond for the grand jury, and as we go to press this had not been filled. The evidence at the trial about corresponded to the rumors that had been floating around town. It was established that the

shooting took place in the early morning. Both Malone and his brother testified that Kinney had been carrying chickens and dropped them, and also that before the shooting they had been aroused by a disturbance among the hens in the barn. They were not corroborated by others in this testimony, and there was some conflict between them.

Four others testified that they saw nothing of the chickens, and Mr. Kinney's statement, that he was at his shop door when the shooting began was put in evidence. An attempt to show that Malone had uttered threats against Kinney failed.

A Census of Physicians.

Throughout the United States there is one licensed physician to every 709 persons; in New York state, one to 672, and in New York city, one to 653. The income of physicians varies fully as much as that of other professions. Noted city specialists often get in a single fee from a wealthy patient an amount equal to five years' income of some country doctors.

Make the Most of Everything.

A man who knows the world will not only make the most of everything he does know, but of many things he does not know; and will gain more credit by his adroit mode of hiding ignorance than the pedant by his awkward attempt to exhibit his erudition.—Colton.

Immutable Conditions.

Another doctor has denounced corsets for women as being the source of innumerable troubles. This is a nice situation for him. The women won't give up corsets and so much the more work for the physicians. Women are what they are and cannot be changed.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

IN WASHINGTON

Tariff Bill Passed and Signed—Taft Wins in House—Plans for Winter Session.

Washington, D. C.

August 7, 1909.

At half past five o'clock Thursday afternoon "Uncle Joe" Cannon told the Sergeant at Arms of the House to turn the clock ahead thirty minutes, whereupon it being apparently 6:00 p. m. the First Session of the Sixty-first Congress came quietly to an end, as to the House. A few minutes later Vice President Sherman left the chair of the Senate for five minutes while a few words of compliment on his qualities as a presiding officer were being spoken; at five minutes before six he resumed his place acknowledged the kindness of the speaker, tapped the felt topped desk with the gavel and announced that the extraordinary session of Congress was adjourned without day. A few hours later Washington was practically empty of "statesmen."

The vote on the Payne Bill in the House was very close—so much so that a few hours before it was to be taken the House leaders sent Representative Dwight, the House "whip," to the White House with a list of 21 Republicans who seemed then certain to vote against the Bill, and thus defeat it. President Taft immediately summoned each of the members in question to call upon him, and succeeded in converting more than half of them, so that the Bill was passed by 12 votes. If six men had voted otherwise the bill would have been rejected. This shows that the House organization is demoralized, and in need of help; also that the President did not hesitate to identify himself with the Bill in its present form. It appears also to show that the President might have forced further reductions if he had thought it wise to do so, although possibly some of the high tariff men would in that case have voted against the measure.

The vote in the Senate taken at two o'clock Thursday afternoon, was decisive, 47 to 31. Seven Republican "insurgent" Senators voted against the law. Doubtless if reductions had been made to a point which would have satisfied these men there would have been a larger number who would have voted against the Bill as being a free trade and un-Republican one.

It must be borne in mind that the tariff is a compromise. As President Taft says, the Payne Bill is "not a perfect tariff bill, nor a complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted," but a bill free from criticism when the matter involved so many articles could not be expected. Senator Aldrich also defends himself on the same grounds. While it may be true that the average voter would, like President Taft, have preferred more downward revision, still the opinion of those who were familiar with the conditions in Congress cannot but recognize that the final Bill represents honest and able endeavor to reform the tariff. No previous tariff bill has been subjected to so much publicity. Probably the result of the next tariff legislation will be more satisfactory.

President Taft came to the Capitol with the members of his Cabinet at five o'clock on Thursday afternoon, and the party occupied the Presidential Chamber in the Senate end of the building. At five minutes after five, in the presence of the leaders of Congress, Mr. Payne, Mr. Aldrich, and others of the conferees and influential members, the President affixed his signature to this most important political measure since the Dingley Bill. The pen with which he wrote his name was handed by him to Representative Payne, the author and effectual supporter of the act, as a memento.

Mr. Taft remained in Washington until Friday evening, when he went to Beverly, Massachusetts, which is to be his "summer capital," and will correspond to President Roosevelt's country home at Oyster Bay.

The prospects for next winter's session are somewhat hazy. It appears that the financial legislation, in regard to the currency system, which had been expected to furnish one of the principal subjects of the regular long session, will not be brought up until a year from this autumn, because the Senate Monetary Commission, of which Mr. Aldrich is Chairman, will not be ready to make its report earlier than that time. It is expected that the Commission will advocate a central United States Bank, and that this will be bitterly opposed by western interests who believe that the eastern financiers would have an undue share in the control of such an institution, and by persons who

(Continued on fifth page)

IN OUR OWN STATE

Lexington Officials Ousted for Fraud—Sen. Bradley Back from Washington—A Queer Pardon—Powers Announcement That He Will Run.

REPUBLICANS WIN:—Judge Parker in Lexington has at last handed down his decision in the 1907 election cases, and he sustains all the points made by the Republican contestants, and ousts the four leading Democratic candidates. The cases will be appealed to the Court of Appeals.

LIGHTNING STARTS FIRES:—Three fires were started in Richmond by the big storm of last week, and considerable damage was done.

The fourth serious fire in a few days visited Richmond Monday night, when Azbill's livery was burned, together with Thurman's grocery store and the fire department building. Altogether damage estimated at \$30,000 was done. The city fire department worked for hours before checking the flames, and at one time it seemed as if the whole business portion of town was threatened, and an appeal was sent to Winchester for aid.

BRADLEY BACK:—Sen. Bradley is back from Washington, and admits that he has failed to get Pres. Taft to make any Kentucky appointments this summer. However, he says the appointments will be made long before Congress opens, and that the men he favors will be appointed.

A QUEER PARDON:—Gov. Willson last week pardoned and restored to citizenship Reuben Hodge of Lily, Laurel County, because he was wanted by his district as marshal.

KILLED NEAR CHURCH:—A fight near Winchester last Wednesday at a revival service, resulted in the death of a man and the wounding of another.

POWERS OUT:—Thru an oversight the formal announcement of Caleb Powers that he would be a candidate for Congress was overlooked last week. This has been understood for so long that the formal announcement will surprise no one. The race promises to be a hot one. In the nearby counties almost everybody is for Powers, but advices from other parts of the Eleventh say that sentiment for him is not so strong, and that the race may be a close one. It is known that some of Edward's friends are advising him to withdraw.

FLAT LICK FIGHT:—A school election fight at Flat Lick Knox Co. last week resulted in the death of S. C. Early and the wounding of two other men.

GOOD THINGS THIS WEEK

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the number of good things we are offering them this week. The Washington letter is unusually good, the portion of Prof. Dinsmore's book is fine, and the farming article is timely and worth consideration. We are sorry not to have room this week for articles now ready on sheep scab and on the causes and prevention of fires, but they will come soon—that on sheep scab, at least, next week.

Besides these useful articles are a full report of the Berea fair, and a digest of the reply made in Auditor James' paper to the charges of extravagance made against the present State Administration—an article which every Republican wants to read to fortify himself against these false charges, and which every honest Democrat will also want to read. Next week's paper will have almost as many splendid features, and you want to watch for them. The sheep scab article will be the best, but all the usual features will be there and as good as usual.

Daily Health Hint.

Wounds, of whatever sort, should be treated by a surgeon, if they be too serious to be cured by court or adhesive plaster. In applying these plasters, however, be particular that no dirt be left in the wound, and also that the edges be brought into perfect contact exactly as the parts lay before the accident, or as near to that position as possible.

By Jove!

"I must make more friends, don't you know," said the Englishman. "You see what I mean? Heh? I have a pretty poor bunch of friends, upon my word I have. Among the lot of them, when all is said and done, there isn't one that I can borrow more than \$25 from. There isn't. Upon my word!"

A Quandary.

"A necklace of diamonds has been stolen from me!" said Mrs. Cumrox. "Aren't you going to notify the police?" "I don't know what to do. It does seem rather classy to be robbed of jewelry; and yet I hate to have people think I'd ever miss a little thing like a necklace."

\$200.00 REWARD!

For the arrest and detention of these two men, wanted for the murder of James Lane



ERNEST HAYS



LEONARD ABNEY

or \$100 for the arrest and detention of either. They are probably not together now. This reward will remain open till both are brought to justice. Both are young men, about 21 years of age.

HAYS is about 5 feet 10 inches in height, light blue eyes, medium light hair, weight about 155 pounds. ABNEY is about 5 feet 3 inches in height, complexion dark, black hair and black eyes, has a little impediment in his speech, weight about 135 to 140 pounds. Send notice of arrest to the Sheriff of Madison County.

THE LION'S SHARE

BY OCTAVE THANET
AUTHOR OF THE MAN OF THE HOUR

ILLUSTRATIONS BY
A. WEIL
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SYNOPSIS.

The story opens at Harvard where Col. Rupert Winter, U. S. A., visiting, saw the suicide of young Mercer. He met Cary Mercer, brother of the dead student. Three years later, in Chicago, in 1906, Col. Winter overheard Cary Mercer apparently planning to kidnap Archie, the colonel's ward, and to gain possession of Aunt Rebecca Winter's millions. A Miss Smith was mentioned apparently as a conspirator. A great financial magnate was aboard the train on which Col. Winter met his Aunt Rebecca, Miss Smith and Archie. Col. Winter learned that the financial magnate is Edwin S. Keatcham. Winter, aided by Archie, cleverly frustrated a hold-up on the train. He took a great liking to Miss Smith, despite her alleged kidnapping plot. Archie mysteriously disappeared in Frisco. Blood in a nearby room at the hotel caused fear for the boy's life. The lad's voice was heard over the telephone, however, and a minute later a woman's voice—that of Miss Smith. Col. Winter and a detective net out for the empty mansion owned by Arnold, a Harvard graduate. They were met with an explosion within. Mercer appeared. He assured Winter that Archie had returned. The colonel saw a vision flitting from the supposedly haunted house. It was Miss Janet Smith. Col. Winter to himself admitted that he loved Miss Smith. Mercer told Winter that Archie had overheard plans for a coup and had been kidnapped. One of Mercer's friends on returning the boy to his aunt had been arrested for speeding and when he returned from the police station to his auto the lad was gone. Mercer confessed he was forcibly detaining Keatcham. Mercer told his life story, relating how Keatcham and his scoundrel secretary, Atkins, had ruined him, the blow killing his wife. Mercer was holding him prisoner in order that he could not get control of a railroad which was the pet project of the father of his college friend, Endicott Tracy. Aunt Rebecca saw Archie in a cab with two men. Then he vanished. She followed in an auto into the Chinese district and by the use of a mysterious Chinese jade ornament she secured a promise from an influential Chinaman that the boy would be returned. Archie returned and told his story. Atkins, former secretary to Keatcham, being his second kidnaper. Col. Winter and Tracy returned to the "haunted house." They found Keatcham, apparently stabbed to death. Keatcham was not dead, however. Cary Mercer appeared on the scene. Winter believing his actions suspicious. The party removed to the Arnold home. They feared Atkins' gang. The colonel became temporary secretary to the magnate. A Black Hand letter was received.

CHAPTER XVI.—Continued.

"I see," said the colonel; "to make sure they don't fool the bomb. But he'll have his alibi ready all right. Mr. Keatcham, did they send you a previous letter?"

"Oh, dear no; that's only part of the game; makes a better story. So is using the hotel paper; if it throws suspicion on anybody it would be your party; you see Atkins knew Mercer had a grudge against me as well as him. He was counting on that. I rather wonder that he didn't fix up some proof for you to find."

"By Jove!" cried the colonel; "may-be he did."

"And you didn't find it?"

"Well, you see I was too busy with you; the others must have overlooked it. Hard on Atkins after he took so much trouble, wasn't it?"

"I told you he was too subtle. But it is not wise to underestimate him, or bombs either; we must get the women and those boys out of the house."

"But how? You are not really acquainted with my aunt, Mrs. Rebecca Winter, I take it."

"You think she wouldn't go if there was any chance of danger?"

"You couldn't fire her unless out of a cannon; but she would help get Archie away; Mrs. Melville and Miss Smith—"

"Well—Miss Smith, I am afraid, will not be easy to manage; you see, she knows—"

"Knows? Did you tell her?" asked Col. Winter anxiously.

"Well, not exactly. As the children say, it told itself. There has been a kind of an attempt, already. A box came, marked from a man I know in New York, properly labeled with express company's labels. Miss Smith opened it; I could see her, because she was in the bathroom with the door open. There was another box inside, wrapped in white tissue paper. Very neatly. She examined that box with singular care and then she drew some water in the lavatory basin, half opened the box and put the whole thing under water in the basin. Then I thought it was time for me and I asked her if it was a bomb. Do you know that girl had sense enough not to try to deceive me? She saw that I had seen every move she had made. She said merely that it was safe under water. It was an ingenious little affair which had an electrical arrangement for touching off a spark when the lid of the box would be lifted."

"Ah, yes. Thoughtful little plan to amuse an invalid by letting him open the box, himself, to see the nice surprises from New York. Very neat, indeed. What did you do with the box?"

"Nothing, so far. It only came about an hour ago."

"Do you reckon some of the Black Hands are out on the street, rubbing to see if there are any signs of anything doing?"

"Perhaps; you might let Birdsell keep a watch for anything like that. But they hear, somehow; there is a leak somewhere in our establishment. It is not your aunt; she can hold her tongue as well as use it; the boy, Archie, does not know anything to tell—"

"He wouldn't tell it if he did," interrupted the colonel; and very concisely but with evident pride he gave Archie's experience in the Chinese quarter.

Keatcham's comment took the listener's breath away; so far afield was it and so unlike his experience of the man; it was: "Winter, a son like that would be a good deal of a comfort, wouldn't he?"

"Poor little chap!" said Winter. "He hasn't any father to be proud of him—father and mother both dead."

Keatcham eyed Winter thoughtfully a moment, then he said: "You've been married and lost children, your aunt says. That must be hard. But—did you ever read that poem of James Whitcomb Riley's to his friend whose child was dead? It's true what he says—they were better off than he who had no child to die."

Rupert was looking away from the speaker with the instinctive embarrassment of a man who surprises the deeper feelings of another. He could see out of the window the lovely April garden and Janet Smith amid the almond blossoms. Only her shining black head and her white shoulders and bodice rose above the pink clusters. She looked up and nodded, seeing him; her face was a little pale, but she was smiling.

"I don't know," he said, "it's hard enough either way for a man."

"I never lost any children"—Keatcham's tone was dry, still, but it had not quite the former desiccated quality—"but I was married, for a little while. If it's as bad to lose your children as it is to lose the hope of having them, it—must be hard. You lost your wife, too?"

"Yes," said Rupert Winter.

At this moment he became conscious that Keatcham was avoiding his gaze in the very manner of his avoiding Keatcham's a moment ago; and it gave him a bewildering sensation.

"I wanted to marry my wife for seven years before we were married," Keatcham continued in that carefully monotonous voice. "She was the daughter of the superintendent of the mine where I was working. I was only 18 when I first saw her. I was 25 when we were married. She used to give me lessons; she was educated and accomplished. She did more than is easy telling, for me. Of course, her parents were opposed at first because they looked higher for her, but she brought them round by her patience and her sweetness and her faith in me. Six months after we were married, she had an accident which left her a helpless invalid in a wheeled chair, at the best; at the worst, suffering—you've known what it is to see anybody, whom you care for, in horrible pain and trying not to show it when you come near?"

"I have," said Winter; "merry hell, isn't it?"

"I have seen that expression," said Keatcham; "I never recognized its peculiar appropriateness before. Yes, it is that. Yet, Winter, those two years she lived afterwards were the happiest of my whole life. She said, the last night she was with me, that they had been the happiest of hers."

"I don't wonder you didn't marry again," said Winter.

"You would not wonder if you had known Helen. She always understood. Of course, now, at 61, I could buy a pretty, innocent, young girl who would do as her parents bade her, and cry her eyes out before the wedding, or a handsome and brilliant society woman with plenty of matrimonial experience—but I don't want them. I should have to explain myself to them; I don't know how to explain myself; you see I can't half do it—"

"I reckon I understand a little."

"I guess you do. You are different, too. Well, let's get down to business, think you some way of getting the women out of the house; and get your sleuths after Atkins. It's 'we get him, or he gets us!'"

The amateur secretary assented and prepared to go, for the valet was at the door, ready to relieve him; but opposite Keatcham, he paused a second, made a pretense of hunting for his hat, picked it up in his left hand and held out the right hand, saying: "Well, take care of yourself."

Keatcham nodded; he shook the hand with a good firm pressure. "Much obliged, Winter," said he.

"Well," meditated the soldier as he went his way, "I never did think to take that financial buccaneer by the hand; but—it wasn't the buccaneer, it was the real Edwin Keatcham."

CHAPTER XVII.

In Which the Puzzle Falls into Place.

While the colonel was trying to decipher his tragical puzzle, while Edwin Keatcham was busied with plans that affected empire and incidentally were to save and extinguish some human lives, while Janet Smith had her own troubles, while Mrs. Rebecca Winter enjoyed a game more exciting and deadly than Penelope's Web, Mrs. Melville and the younger people found the days full of joyous business. The household had fallen into normal ways of living. Although the secret patrol watched every rod of approach to the house, the espial was so unobtrusive that guests came and went, tradesmen rattled over the driveways, the policemen, themselves, slumbered by day and loitered majes-



It Was a Strange Man's Voice.

tically by night without the Casa Fuerte portals, never suspecting.

Millicent, encouraged by Arnold, had had Mrs. Wigglesworth and two errand daughters, whose husbands were state regents for Melville's university, to luncheon and to dinner; the versatile Kito donning a chauffeur's livery and motoring them back to the city in the limousine, on both occasions; all of which redounded to Millicent's own proper glory and state.

Indeed, about this time, Millicent was in high good humor with her world. Even Janet Smith was no longer politely obliterated as "the nurse," but became "our dear Miss Janet;" and was presented with two of Mrs. Melville's last year's Christmas gifts which she could not contrive to use; therefore carried about for general decorative generosity. One was a sage-green linen handkerchief case, quite fresh, on which was etched, in brown silk, the humorous inscription: "Wipe me, but do not swipe me!" The other was a white celluloid brush-broom holder bedecked with azure forget-me-nots enframing a complicated monogram which might just as well stand for J. B. B. S. (Janet Byrd Brandon Smith) as for M. S. W. (Millicent Sears Winter) or any other alphabetical herd. These unpretending but (considering their source) distinguished gifts she bestowed in the kindest manner. Janet was no doubt grateful; she embroidered half a dozen luncheon napkins with Mrs. Melville's monogram and crest, in sign thereof; and very prettily, she being a skillful needlewoman. On her part, Mrs. Melville was so pleased that she remarked to her brother-in-law, shortly after, that she believed Cousin Angela's sisters hadn't been just to Miss Smith; she was a nice girl; and if she married (which was quite possible, insinuated Mrs. Melville, archly), she meant to give a tea in her honor.

"Now, that's right decent of you, Millicent," cried the colonel; and he smiled gratefully after Mrs. Melville's beautifully fitted back. Yet a scant five minutes before he had been pursuing that same charming back through the garden terraces, in a most brotherly frame, resolved to give his sister-in-law a "warning with a fog-horn." The cause of said warning was his discovery of her acquaintance with Atkins. For days a bit of information had been blistering in his mind. It came from the girl at the telegraph office at the Palace, not in a bee-line, but indirectly, through her, the girl who booked the theater tickets. It could not be analyzed properly because the telegraph girl was gone to southern California. But before she went she told the theater girl that the lady who received Mr. Makers' wires was one of Mrs. Winter's party! This bit of information was like a live coal underfoot in the colonel's mind; whenever he trod on it in his mental excursions he jumped.

"Who else but Janet?" he demanded. But by degrees he became first doubtful, then daring. He had Birdsell fetch the telegraph girl back to San Francisco. A ten minutes' in-

terview assured him that it was his brother's wife who had called for Mr. Makers' messages, armed with Mr. Makers' order.

Aunt Rebecca was not nearly so vehement as he when he told her. She listened to his angry criticism with a lurking smile and a little shrug of her shoulders.

"Of course she has butted in, as you tersely express it, in the language of this mannerless generation; Millicent always butts in. How did she get acquainted with this unpleasant, assassinating, poor white trash? My dear child, she didn't probably; he made an acquaintance with her. He pumped her and lied to her. We know he wanted to find out Mr. Keatcham's abode; he may have got his clew from her; she knew young Arnold had been to see him. There's no telling. I only know that in the interest of keeping a roof over our heads and having our heads whole instead of in pieces from explosives, I butted in a few days ago when somebody wanted Mrs. Melville Winter on the telephone. I answered it. The person asked if I was Mrs. Melville Winter; it was a strange man's voice. I don't believe in Christian Science or theosophy or physics, but I do believe I felt in my bones that there was an occasion to be canny rather than conscientious. You know I can talk like Millicent—or anybody else; so I intoned through the telephone in her silken Anglican accents, 'Do you want Mrs. Melville Winter or Aunt Rebecca, Madam Winter?' I hate to be called Madam Winter, and she knows it, but Millicent is ratty, you know, and she always calls me Madam Winter behind my back. The fellow fell into the trap at once—recognized the voice, I dare say, and announced that it was Mr. Makers; Mr. Atkins, who had left for Japan, had not been able to pay his respects and say good-by; but he had left with him an embroidered Chinese kimono for Prof. Winter, whom he had admired so much; and if it wouldn't be too much trouble for her to pay a visit to her friend—one of those women she had to lunch with at the St. Francis—he would like to show her several left by Mr. Atkins, for her to select one. Then in the most casual way, he asked after Mr. Keatcham's health. I believed he was improving; had had a very good night. I fancy it didn't please him, but he made a good pretense. Then he went off into remarks about its being such a pity Mr. Atkins had left Mr. Keatcham; but he was so conscientious, a southern gentleman I knew; yet he really thought a great deal still of Keatcham, who had many fine qualities; only on account of the unfortunate differences—Atkins was so proud and sensitive; he was anxious to hear, but not for the world would he have any one know that he had inquired; so would I be very careful not to let any one know he had asked. Of course I would be; I promised effusively; and said I quite understood. I think I do, too."

"They are keeping tab on us through Millicent," fumed the colonel. "I dare say she gave it away that Arnold was

visiting Keatcham at the hotel; and it wouldn't take Atkins long to piece out a good deal more, especially if his spy overheard Tracy's 'phone. Well, I shall warn Millicent—with a fog-horn!"

The way he warned Millicent has been related. But from Millicent he deflected to another subject—the impulse of confession being strong upon him. He freed his mind about the stains on Cary Mercer's cuffs; and, when at last he sought Millicent he was in his soul praising his aunt for a wise old woman. After justice was disarmed by his misconception of Millicent's words, he took out his cigarette case and began pacing the garden walks, smoking and humming a little Spanish love song, far older than the statehood of California.

The words belonged to the air which he had whistled a weary week ago. Young Tracy came along, and caught up the air, although he was innocent of Spanish; he had his mandolin on his arm; he proffered it to the colonel.

"Miss Janet has been singing coon songs to his nibs, who is really getting almost human," he observed affably; "well, a little patience and interest will reveal new possibilities of the Fireless Stove! In man or metal. Shall we get under his nibs' window and give him the 'Bedouin Love Song' and 'I Picked Me a Lemon in the Garden of Love' and the Sextette from 'Lucia' and other choice selections? He seemed to be sitting up and taking notice! Let's lift him above the sordid thoughts of Wall street and his plans for busting other financiers."

The soldier gave this persiflage no answer; his own thoughts were far from gay. He stood drinking in the beauty of the April night. The air was wonderfully hushed and clear; and the play of the moonlight on the great heliotrope bushes and the rose-trees, which dangled their clusters of yellow and white over the stone parapets of the balconies, tinted the leafage and flickered delicately over the tracery of shadow on the gray walls. Not a cloud flecked the vast aerial landscape—only stars beyond stars, through unfathomable depths of dim violet, and beneath the stars a pale moon swimming low in the heavens; one could see it between the spandrels of the arches spanning the colonnade.

Aunt Rebecca in black lace and jewels was tilting with the world in general and Millicent Winter in particular; she displayed her most cynical mood. She had demolished democracy; had planted herself firmly on the basic doctrine that the virtues cultivated by slavery far outnumber its inseparable vices; and that most people, if not all, need a master; had been picturesquely and inaccurately eloquent on the subject of dynamite (which she pronounced the logical fourth dimension of liberty, fraternity and equality); had put the yellow rich where they belonged; and the red anarchists mainly under the sod; and she had abolished the Fourth of July to the last sputter of fire-cracker; thence by easy transitions she had extolled American art (which American patrons were too ignorant to appreciate), deplored American music ("The trouble isn't that it is canned," says she, "but that it was spoiled before they canned it!") and was now driving a chariot of fire through American literature; as for the academics, they never said what they thought, but only what they thought they ought to think; and they always mistook anemia for refinement, as another school mistook yelling and perspiring for vigor.

Just as Winter modestly entered the arena, no less a personage than Henry James was under the wheels. Janet Smith had modestly confessed to believing him a consummate artist; and Millicent in an orotund voice declared that he went deep, deep down into the mysteries of life.

"I don't deny it; he ought to get down deep," returned Aunt Rebecca in her gentlest, softest utterance; "he's always boring."

Mrs. Melville's suppressed agitation made her stay creak.

"Do you really think that James is not a great artist?" she breathed.

"I think he is not worth while."

"Wow!" cried Tracy. "Oh, I say—"

"Aunt Rebecca; you cannot mean—"

"this was Mrs. Melville, choking with horror."

"His style," repeated the unmoved iconoclast, "his style has the remains of great beauty; all his separate phrases, if you wish, are gems; and he is a literary lapidary; but his sentences are so subtle, so complex, so intricately compounded, and so discursive that I get a pain in the back of my neck before I find out what he may mean; and then—I don't agree with him! Now is it worth while to put in so much hard reading only to be irritated?"

"I beg pardon," Winter interposed, with masculine pusillanimity evading takes sides in the question at issue, "I thought we were going to have some music; why don't you boys give us some college songs? Here is a mandolin."

Aunt Rebecca's still luminous eyes

went from the speaker to Janet Smith in the corner. She said something about hearing the music better from the other side of the balcony. Now (as Mrs. Millicent very truly explained) there was not a ha'penny-worth's difference in favor of one side over the other; but she followed in the wake of her imperious aunt.

The colonel drew nearer to Janet Smith; in order to sink his voice below disturbing the music-lovers he found it necessary to sit on a pile of cushions at her feet.

"Did you know Mercer will be back to-night?" he began, a long way from his ultimate object. He noticed that leaning back in the shadow her ready smile had dropped from her face, which looked tired. "I want to tell you a little story about Mercer," he continued; "may I? It won't take long."

He was aware, and it gave him a twinge of pain to see it, that she sat up a little straighter, like one on guard; and oh, how tired her face was and how sweet! He told her of all his suspicions of her brother-in-law; of the blood-stains and the changing of clothes; she did not interrupt him by a question, hardly by a motion, until he told of the conversation with Keatcham and the note signed "The Black Hand." At this her eyes lighted; she exclaimed impetuously: "Cary Mercer never did send that letter!" She drew a deep intake of breath. "I don't believe he touched Mr. Keatcham!"

"Neither do I," said the colonel, "but wait!" He went on to the theater girl's report of the receiver of the telegrams. Her hands, which clasped her knee, fell apart; her lips parted and closed firmly.

"Did I think it was you?" said he. "Why, yes, I confess I did fear it might be that you might be trying to shield Atkins."

"It!" she exclaimed hotly; "that detestable villain!"

"Isn't he?" cried the colonel. "But—well, I couldn't tell how he might strike a lady," he ended lamely.

"I reckon he would strike a lady if she were silly enough to marry him and he got tired of her. He is the kind of man who will persecute a girl to marry him, follow her around and importune her and flatter her and then, if he should prevail, never forgive her for the bother she has given him. Oh, I never did like him; I'm afraid of him—awfully."

"Not you?"—the colonel's voice was cheerful, as if he had not shivered over his own foreboding vision. "I've seen you in action already, you know."

"Not fighting bombs. I hate bombs. There are so many places to hit you. You can't run away."

"Well, you'll find them not so bad; besides, you did fight one this very morning, and you were cool as peppermint!"

"That was quite different; I had time to think, and the danger was more to me than to any one else; but to think of Mrs. Winter and Archie and you—all of you; that scares me."

"Now, don't let it get on your nerves," he soothed—of course it is necessary to take a girl's hand to soothe her when she is frightened. But Miss Smith calmly released her hand, only reddening a little; and she laughed. "Where—where were we at?" she asked in her unconscious southern phraseology.

"Somewhere around Atkins, I think," said the colonel; he laughed in his turn—he found it easy to laugh, now that he knew how she felt toward Atkins. "You see, after I talked with Keatcham I couldn't make anything but Atkins out of the whole business. But there were those stained cuffs and his changing his clothes—"

"Yes," said she.

"How explain? There was only one explanation; that was, that perhaps Mercer had discovered Keatcham before we did, unconsciously spotted his cuffs, been alarmed by our approach and hidden, lest it should be the murderers returning. He might have wanted a chance to draw his revolver. Say he did that way, he might foolishly pretend to enter for the first time. If he made that mistake and then discovered the condition of his cuffs and the spots on his knee, what would be his natural first impulse? Why, to change them, trusting that they hadn't been noticed. Maybe, then, he would wash them out—"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

All His Fault.

An old lady was in the habit of declaring, after the occurrence of an unusual event, that she had predicted it, was one day very nicely sold by her worthy spouse, who, like many others we have heard of, had got tired of her eternal "I told you so!" Rushing into the house breathless with excitement, he dropped into his chair, elevated his hands, and exclaimed: "Oh, wife, wife! What—what—what do you think? The old brindle cow has gone and eaten up our grindstone!"

The old lady was ready, and hardly waiting to hear the last word, she broke out at the top of her lungs: "I told you so, you old fool! I told you so! You always would let it stan' out o' doors!"

GENERAL MILES AND THE SIOUX

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WASHINGTON.—A lithograph that has survived the attacks of time shows Gen. Nelson A. Miles and Col. W. F. Cody mounted on spirited horses and overlooking from a bluff the last great camp of the Sioux Indians when coming in from the warpath. The Sioux surrendered to Gen. Miles in January, 1891, but they came very near, a few days after the surrender, to the point of breaking away once more. The story of it is this:

Gray dawn was breaking at the Pine Ridge agency when an Indian runner broke headlong into the village of the surrendered Sioux. He stopped at the tepees of the principal warriors long enough to shout a message, and then leaving the camp where its end rested against an abrupt hill, he made his way with a plainsman's stealth to the group of agency buildings, circling which and extending beyond, crowning ridge after ridge, were the white Sibley tents of the soldiers.

Breakfast was forgotten in the troubled camp of the Sioux. The chiefs and the greater braves rushed to quick council and the lesser warriors, the squaws and the children stood waiting with dogged patience in the village streets.

The council was over. An old chief shouted a word of command that was caught up and passed quickly to the farthest outlying tepee. An army might have learned a lesson from that which followed the short, sharp order. Mounted men shot out from the village and as fast as fleet-footed ponies, pressed to their utmost, could accomplish the distances every outlying ridge was topped with the figure of rider and horse, silhouetted against the morning sky.

Every sentinel warrior had his eyes on the camps of the white soldiery. Suddenly from the east of the agency, where lay the Sixth cavalry, there came a trumpet call that swelled and swelled and ended in one ringing note that sang in and out of the valleys and then, subdued to softness, floated on to be lost in the prairie wilderness beyond.

The motionless figure of one of the hilltop sentinels was moved to instant life. A signal ran from ridge to ridge, finally to be passed downward into the camp of the waiting Sioux, who sprang into action at its coming. The pony herds of the Sioux were grazing on the hills to the west, unrestrained of their freedom by lariat or herdsman. In number they nearly equaled the people of the village, a few ponies for emergency use only having been kept within the camp. Upon the ponies in the village jumped waiting warriors, who broke out of the shelter of the tepees for the hills where the herds were foraging on the snow-covered bunch grass. It seemed but a passing moment before every pony in that great grazing herd was headed for the village. The animals were as obedient to the word of command as is a brave to the word of his chief.

During the gathering of the ponies the women of the camp had slung their papooses to their backs, had collected the camp utensils and were standing ready to strike the tepees, while the braves, blanketed and with rifles in their hands, had thrown themselves between the village and the camps of the soldiers of Gen. Miles.

The Sioux, who had surrendered less than a week before, were preparing to stampede from the agency and to make necessary the repeating of a campaign that had lasted for months. The Indian runner had brought word that Great Chief Miles had ordered his soldiers to arms early in the morning and that the surrendered Sioux were to be massacred to the last man, woman and child.

The medicine men had told the Indians that this was to be their fate and the runner's word found ready belief. Miles sent a courier with a reassuring message to the chiefs, but they would not believe.

The braves prepared to kill before they were killed and everything was in readiness for the flight of the squaws and papooses, while the warriors, following, should fight the soldiers lusting for the Sioux blood.



The soldiers passed on and the review began, but out on the hills the Indian sentinels still stood, and between the marching whites and the village were the long lines of braves still suspicious and still ready to give their lives for the women and children in the heart of the valley.

What a review was that on the snow-covered South Dakota plains that January morning 15 years ago! Gen. Miles on his great black horse watched the 5,000 soldiers pass, soldiers that had stood the burden of battle and the hardships of a winter's campaign and had checked one of the greatest Indian uprisings of history.

The First Infantry, led by Col. Shafter, who afterward was in command in front of Santiago, was there that day. Guy V. Henry, now lying in peaceful Arlington cemetery, rode at the head of his black troopers, the "buffalo soldiers" of the Sioux. Capt. Allen W. Capron was there with the battery that afterward opened the battle at Santiago. The Seventh cavalry was there, two of its troops, B and K, having barely enough men left in the ranks to form a platoon.

These two troops had borne the brunt of the fighting at Wounded Knee a month before when 90 men of the Seventh fell killed or wounded before the bullets of the Sioux. When the two troops with their attenuated ranks rode by, the reviewing general removed his cap, an honor otherwise paid only to the colors of his country.

The column filed past, broke into regiments, then into troops and companies, and the word of dismissal was given. The Indian sentinels on the ridges, signaled the camp in the valley. In another minute there was a stampede, but it was only that of the thousands of Sioux ponies turned loose and eager to get back to their breakfast of bunch grass on the prairies.

Two Strike, the Sioux, watched the review that day. Old Two Strike was one of the warriors who went out with a following of braves on the warpath the month previous. Two Strike wore no ghost shirt. He was above such superstition, even though he took no pains to urge his comrades to follow his shirtless example.

Two Strike was glad of the craze that had brought war, for he hated the whites harder than he hated anything on earth except the Pawnees, the hereditary enemy of his people. Two Strike knew in his soul that the buffalo were not coming back as the medicine men had declared, and that no Messiah was to be raised to lead his people against the pale faces to wipe them from off the face of the continent. What he did know was that he was to have one more chance to strike at the encroachers on the lands of his people be-

fore the enfeeblments of old age took the strength from his arm.

Two Strike was a great warrior. He had fought on many a field and he had won his name from the overcoming of two warrior foes who had attacked him when he was alone on the prairie. Single handed he had fought and killed them and "Two Strike" he had been from that day. He was the leader in the last battle which took place between hostile bands of savages on the plains of America. For years without number the two nations, the Sioux and the Pawnees, had hated each other.

In one of Cooper's novels *Hard Heart*, a Pawnee, taunts a Sioux thus: "Since waters ran and trees grew, the Sioux has found the Pawnee on his warpath." The fight in which Two Strike was the leader of the Sioux was fought against the Pawnees on the banks of a little stream known as "The Frenchman," in Nebraska in the year 1874.

In the valley of the Platte river the buffalo were plenty, but the Pawnees had said that the Sioux should not hunt there and they defied them to come. "The Pawnee dogs called the Sioux women," said the story-teller and old Two Strike sneered.

It was when the grass was at its best that the Sioux started for the country of the Pawnee. The teller of the tale made no secret of the intention of the Sioux to exterminate the Pawnees, sparing neither women nor children if the chance for their killing presented itself.

Two Strike and his Sioux reached the edge of the buffalo country and there they waited opportunity. They did not have to wait long. Runners told them that the Pawnees in full strength had started on a great hunting expedition led by Sky Chief, a noted warrior. When the name of Sky Chief fell from the lips of the interpreter old Two Strike smiled and closed his fist. The Sioux left their encampment and struck into the heart of the hunting country. There a scout told them that the enemy was encamped in a prairie gulch and that their women and children were with them to care for the hides and for the drying of the meat of the buffalo.

Two Strike led his men by "a way around," as the interpreter put it, coming finally to a point less than half a sun's distance from the camp in the valley. The Sioux struck a small herd of buffalo and they goaded the animals before them right up to the mouth of the gulch. When the buffalo were headed straight into the valley the Sioux pricked the hindmost with arrows and the herd went headlong toward the encampment of the Pawnees, who "were foolish men" and did not watch for an enemy.

When the Pawnees saw the buffalo they mounted their ponies and followed them out through the far end of the valley to the level plain, leaving the women and children behind.

Then the Sioux went in to the slaughter, sparing neither infancy nor age, and they had almost ended the killing when the Pawnee braves returned.

Then followed the last great battle which has been fought on the plains between tribes of red men. The story-teller in the tepee at Pine Ridge did not say so, but it is known from the account of a white man, Adabel Ellis, who knew the circumstances, that the Pawnees fought that day as they had always fought, bravely and to the death.

Sky Chief, the Pawnee, rode out in front of his men, shook his hand and called out that Two Strike, the Dakota, was a coward. Then Two Strike called back that the Pawnee was a dog's whelp and he rode out, armed with his knife, which was the only weapon Sky Chief held.

The two leaders met and fought. They dismounted, turned their ponies loose and grappled. The story-teller lingered not on the details of the fight. He said simply, "the Pawnees heard Sky Chief's death cry."

The tale ended. Two Strike, rose, bared his right arm, drove his hand downward and then upward, and smiled.

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MUSIC, Singing (free), Reed Organ, Voice Culture, Piano, Theory, Band, may be taken as an extra in connection with any course. Small extra fees.

Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overshoes, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The Incidental Fee for most students is \$5.00 a term. \$6 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses.

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE, Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

FALL—14 weeks, \$29.50,—in one payment, \$29.00.
Installment plan: first day \$21.05, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$9.45.

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00,—in one payment, \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50,—in one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75, (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.
SPRING—7 weeks term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows: (No allowance for fraction of a week.)

On board, refund in full.
On room and "Special Expenses," there is a large loss occasioned by vacant rooms or depleted classes, and the Institution will refund only one-half of the amount which the student has paid for the remaining weeks of the term.

On Incidental Fee, students excused before the middle of a term will receive a certificate for one-half the incidental fee paid, which certificate will be received as cash by Berea College on payment of term bills by the student in person, or a brother or sister, if presented within four terms.

The first day of Fall term is September 15, 1909.

The first day of Winter term is January 5, 1910.

The first day of Spring term is March 30, 1910.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

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THE SCHOOL

PLAYTIME IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Educational Value of Play.

By J. W. DINSMORE

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

Moreover the successful ball player must keep himself physically "fit." If he is a member of a college team he is under the strictest orders of the captain, and must obey rules. He must retire early, avoid tobacco, and intoxicants, must eat at the trainers table on which is good substantial fare, but no delicacies, even tea and coffee being under the ban, must bathe regularly, rise early take exercise before breakfasting, and mics no appointed hours of practice. All this and more is required in preparation for a match game.

A LIST OF ESSENTIALS.

Let us observe now how the player is trained to the highest degree attainable in the essential qualities of the game and see if these qualities are not the same as those required for success in any avocation in life. First the captain of the team makes his appointments for practice and requires regularity and promptness of every member. Second, strict and instant obedience must be rendered no less than in military training. Third, sharp and constant attention is absolutely required and the player must be "on his nerve" or suffer sharp rebuke, which by the way he must take cheerfully without answering back. The captain is boss. Fourth he must learn to work with his fellow players as much depends upon "team work." It is his duty to "back up" those who play next to him and to be ready to lend assistance at any point at any time. Fifth, he dare not shrink from the swiftest balls and if hurt he must "grin and bear it." At the bat he must face swift balls, watch out keenly for curves

and do his best to "put" the ball in a safe place. Sixth, he knows that a strict and impartial record is being kept and that every error counts against him while every good play adds to his renown. Seventh, he must learn to endure defeat without losing heart and to bear victory without boasting or putting on airs. Eighth, he must learn self control to such an extent that in the most trying crisis of the game amidst the wildest uproar he can be perfectly calm, clear-headed and efficient. Ninth, he must sink himself in the game. He is not an individual seeking personal renown but a part of the team whose success is his glory. Tenth, it goes without saying that he must know the game thoroly, must play according to the rules and abide by the decision of the umpire. The rules governing baseball are as intricate and far more changeable than the rules of arithmetic but no boy needs to be given them as a task. He will pore over them until they are mastered and watch their practical working with the keenest zest.

These are not all but they are sufficient to show the kind of training a boy receives on the baseball field and no one can deny that the qualities there acquired will be serviceable in after life. All this, too, is in addition to the physical development, the health giving exercise, the working together of eye and hand, of mind and muscles. Such training is the necessary supplement of books and recitations. It does what the schoolrooms cannot do. The schoolroom boy is a "sissy," the playground boy is a "hero." A proper mixture of both make the ideal "man."

(Continued Next Week.)

THE FARM

Kill Next Year's Weeds Now.

There are two great principles which govern a man at his work. The first is the desire to do as little work as possible for a given result, and the second is to put off as long as possible any unpleasant job. These two principles work well for most things, but if the second one gets a start of the first it will make a lot of trouble.

And that second principle has got a mighty good start now over the first in the minds of a lot of farmers. They are putting off work which would be a great deal easier done now than later. They are not keeping the weeds down.

Every man knows that next years weeds are just about ready to sow themselves now. The weed seeds are nearly ripe and in a few days each breeze will be scattering them broadcast over every farm, where they will get a good start this fall and be ready to make a tremendous lot of trouble next spring. Everybody worked hard in the spring and kept the weeds down, but now the crops are laid by. But the weeds are not laying by, not so you could notice it, and in some fields it is a question whether the farmer is raising more weeds or more corn. There will be mighty little question next year—those weeds will all sow themselves, and there will be a hard

and poor chance for any crop. Now is the time when next years weeds can be killed easiest. One weed has hundreds or thousands of seeds, and killing it off before the seeds get ripe, or cutting it and burning it, will prevent all those seeds from growing. Enough weeds can grow in the fence corners of any field, to sow that field to weeds next year. And almost all fields have got the seed weeds in the fence corners. The farmers could cut them out in a couple of days, and he is not working much now, but he will leave them, and it will make him three or four times as much work next year. Now is the time to go to work.

Another mighty good thing to do is to plow the field as soon as the crop is off from it. The young weeds, that are just starting, if turned under, will die, and a little work in the fall will save a lot in the spring. What is more, there is plenty of time this fall, and time will be very scarce when planting time comes around.

Keep in mind all the time the principle of doing as little work as possible, and you will get ahead fast. You will keep your seed weeds from getting a start on you, you will keep the young weeds from growing, and you will do those things at the time when it is easiest. The result will

be that you will save labor, and get a better crop. It stands to reason that if the ground puts its strength into weeds it cannot put it into corn or oats. The ground will grow weeds just as well as it will oats, if you give it a chance, but the weeds are not worth quite so much in the market. Weeds are the ruination of any farm, and now is the time to kill them for next year.

REPORT ON BEREA

Mrs. Crane Gives Results of Her Visit Here—Some Commendation.

The full report made by Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane on her observations of sanitary conditions in Kentucky has been made public, and contains several interesting statements regarding Berea. Among other things she mentions it as one of the five places she knows of in Kentucky where there is a good, pure water supply. In all the other cities she visited, she says the people are drinking the unclean water containing sewage of cities and towns further up stream. She says they all defend their water systems, but that these are really bad.

In her specific report on conditions in Berea she says:

First—Water Supply. Berea College is furnished with water piped from several miles in the hills. The town relies upon wells and cisterns. There are several public wells used by numerous families, and some abandoned wells which, however, are still used occasionally for watering horses and stock. One such well near Chrisman's store seems a special menace. It has a broken curb and the ground is straw with paper and other refuse, and is continuously exposed to infection. It was recommended that this well should be condemned and put out of use since the country people are quite likely to use it, thus infecting themselves, and possibly returning the infection to the town through the milk supply.

Many of the private wells and cisterns are in too close proximity to vaults. There is no public sewerage system except from the college. This is taken care of by a septic tank before it enters into a small stream on the outskirts of the town.

Second—Schools. The school houses both colored and white, are without fly screens, and the out-houses are in an extremely filthy condition. On the grounds of the white school there is an abandoned well which should be filled. Water for both of these schools is drawn from a well-protected cistern belonging to a family in the neighborhood. Drinking dippers are used in common in each of these schools.

Third—Hospital. The hospital owned and managed by the College is a most commendable feature of Berea.

I learned of a curious disease which seems to be quite prevalent among the students and the mountaineer families from which they come. It was described to me by Dr. Cowley as greatly resembling typhoid fever except that the onset is sharp and sudden, and the symptoms quickly subside after a verminous is administered. Large worms several inches long are passed. It seems to me that the cause might be looked for in the meat supply.

Fourth—Slaughter Houses and Markets. The slaughter houses and markets furnishing the students and many of the town people, are both in a filthy condition. The meat market is the filthiest I have ever seen. I suggested to Dr. Cowley to see if any relation could be established between the meat supply and this peculiar parasitic disease mentioned above.

Fifth—Milk. I was unable to make a study of the milk supply of the town as most of the inhabitants milk their own cows, or obtain milk by hand from their neighbors. At Berea College considerable attention has been paid to the construction of the dairy plant, which is kept in a fairly good condition of cleanliness, except that there are no screens. It was recommended that the windows, which are nailed in place, shall be made to slide back, and that the windows and doors be screened. The milk cans were found standing open to the flies and birds, upon an outdoor shelf. Dry feeding was done before instead of after milking. The milk is not properly cooled, but it is intended to remedy this matter when an ice plant can be added to the conveniences of this institution.

I find Dr. Cowley, of Berea College, and Doctors Cornelius and Davis of the town, who accompanied me, very cordial and very much interested in the improvement of local conditions. Berea is about to be incorporated as a city, and I strongly urged that the four physicians, together with the mayor, should constitute a Board of Health, to have the guardianship of all matters pertaining to public health and sanitation.

May 20th, 1909.

Check Put on Amateurs. The government of the British East Africa protectorate has prohibited any person experimenting with wireless telegraphy without a license from the governor.

A GOOD ANSWER

Chas. W. Bell, in the Harrodsburg Republican, Gives Facts About Republican "Mismanagement" and Proves Democratic Charges False.

The Democratic papers of this State, led by the Kentucky State Journal, have had a great deal to say of late with regard to the "mismanagement" "extravagance" and "all-around incompetency" of the present administration.

We are both loath to believe that the editor of the State Journal would knowingly, even for partisan purposes misstate facts or figures, but his editorial, while correct in some particulars, is misleading as to others. For instance, he intimates that each session of the Legislature during his administration of eight years, appropriated quite as much money as did the session of 1908. Now here are the facts:

Session of 1900 appropriated . . .	\$294,500.00
(\$100,000 of which was merely set aside for the purpose of prosecuting the Goebel assassins.)	
Session of 1901 appropriated . . .	344,539.80
Session of 1904 appropriated . . .	244,000.00
(Leaving out the State Capital appropriation.)	
Session of 1906 appropriated . . .	282,400.00

Making a total of . . . \$1,045,539.80

If we add to this the \$1,000,000 appropriated in 1904 for the purpose of building the State Capitol, it will make a little over \$2,000,000 appropriated in eight years, as against the \$1,366,000 appropriated the first year of Gov. Willson's administration. And if we leave the State Capitol appropriation out of both the amount appropriated in 1908 almost equals the total for the eight preceding years. Further along in the editorial he says:

It cannot be denied that the Democratic administration came into power with a bankrupt treasury and with a heavy debt upon the State.

We say that it can be denied, and as a denial, we quote from the Auditor's report of 1899, as follows:

When I took charge of the Auditor's office, January, 1896, I found cash in the treasury amounting to \$153,734.33. At the same time I found the State with a floating indebtedness of \$1,800,000, consisting of outstanding warrants unpaid, claims filed in this office and not audited; claims in the hands of claimants and not sent in to be audited; unpaid appropriations, and claims against the school fund, etc. I turn over today this office to my successor with a cash balance in the treasury of \$1,060,425.08 of which \$968,574.32 is credited to the Sinking fund. Every claim properly made out, which has been sent to this office, has been promptly audited and paid and there is today on hand in this office not a dollar of unaudited claims. Not a single warrant is today outstanding that can be found and enough money and other valuable assets in the Sinking Fund to more than pay the one million dollars bonded indebtedness of this State. Respectfully submitted, Samuel H. Stone, Auditor of Public Accounts.

Now, how does that statement, unfuted and unrefuted, compare with the statement made by the editor of the State Journal referred to above?

The members of the former administration and their friends are pointing with great pride to the record they made in taking care of the State's finances, but they have neglected to point out that in order to do this they called upon the taxpayers of the State for an average of nearly a million dollars a year more than any of their predecessors had ever used.

Many Democratic journals have said often that the last administration left in the treasury over a million dollars. There was in the treasury, when the present administration took charge about \$1,100,000.

From the sixth day of January, when the Republicans took charge to the end of the month, there was paid in round numbers \$1,230,000, all of which were either unpaid bills left over by the former administration, or bills falling due in that month. To estimate the State's financial condition at the end of any calendar year, is very much like figuring out how much a man is worth if he has his pocket full of money and owes everybody. Practically all the funds are paid into the treasury by the sheriffs during the closing days of the year, so that there is, or should be, always a substantial balance on hand at the close of the calendar year. The balance on hand at the close of last year was \$1,200,000; there will be practically the same amount of money in the treasury at the close of the present year. Estimate of the condition of the State's finance should always be made at the close of the fiscal year, and an examination of the Auditor's reports will show that for many years back there has been an actual deficit in the general expenditure fund, and, owing to the large appropriations of the last General Assembly, that deficit, in the very nature of things, cannot be reduced. The trouble is that the general expenses of the State government have been growing very rapidly for

many years, while the apportionment of the State's funds has remained the same. Our predecessors frequently resorted to the practice of borrowing from the Sinking Fund to cover up these fiscal-year deficits. In the year 1907 they borrowed half a million dollars from the Sinking Fund to cover a deficit which totalled \$476,000. This trouble can easily be remedied if the next legislature will re-apportion these various funds, and the matter will be called to their attention. Again, it has been asserted many times that the Democrats built the new capitol. The facts are that they paid only a little over \$1,000,000 on this building, while the appropriations that have been made for its completion now aggregate over \$1,700,000. Mark this prediction. It will require \$2,000,000 to complete this building. And mark this further prediction: The building will be completed by the present administration, and debts paid and a substantial balance be left in the treasury without an increase in taxes. The present administration has paid \$600,000 of the new appropriation of the last General Assembly.

III

The Kentucky State Journal also recently printed, without comment, an editorial from the Stanford Interior Journal, which among other things, said:

Besides the useless expenditure of \$160,000 for soldiers to put down the nightriders, there have been other leaks in the treasury not known to Democratic rule. We should like to hear Auditor James explain the quite remarkable fact that in the only two Republican administrations that have discredited the State, the treasury has suspended payment and its warrants gone below par.

Perhaps the editor of the Interior Journal is too young to remember that the suspension of payment was made and State warrants went below par under Governor Brown's administration, and that the Bradley administration, found the State overwhelmed by in debt and the treasury practically empty. As to his reference to the "useless" expenditure of money paid for the suppression of Night Riders, we would like to ask him what he would have done had he been Governor of this State during this reign of terror. We do not believe that any commonwealth since the establishment of this government was ever called upon to witness such disgraceful scenes. Men and women cruelly beaten and frequently murdered; their homes and their property destroyed by a gang of murderous scoundrels; property to the extent of millions of dollars destroyed by fire; reputable citizens driven from home to other States. All done in this proud Commonwealth whose motto is "United we stand; divided we fall." And yet, Democratic editors—not all of them, however, we are thankful to say—will speak of the "useless" expenditure of money to suppress such damnable outrages. The howl that would have gone up from these same Democratic Journals if Gov. Willson had made no attempt to suppress nightriding would have been something terrible to hear. Perhaps the Night Riders—a heritage handed down by the last administration—could have been suppressed long before it was, and with much less expense, had these same Democratic editors and their allies, the Democratic officials of counties where these outrages occurred, united with Governor Willson in his efforts to stamp out this lawlessness. Be it said to the shame of the county officials of the sections where the Night Riders committed their depredations that there were comparatively few instances where the local officials made any effort whatever to restore order and, we might add parenthetically, that these outrages did not occur in the Republican mountain sections, but principally in "the Gibraltar of proud Democracy." We suppose when the Interior Journal's editor says that there have been "other leaks" in the treasury not known under Democratic rule, he refers to the money that has leaked in there, having been recovered from the various dishonest officials that have held sway so many years. We defy him to point to a single dollar that has been misapplied under the present administration, and we can point with pride to many thousands of dollars that have been recovered to the treasury through the watchfulness and efficiency of the present State officials.

IV

It is more than likely that the Democratic papers will say in reply to this article, "Look what our administration did for the public schools." It is not the purpose of the writer to pluck a single laurel from the brow of any man, and we mean to give credit where the credit is due. The preceding administration did well by the public schools of this Commonwealth, but we are not willing to admit that they did better or even as well as this administration has done, and here are the figures to demonstrate that when it comes to speaking of educational matters this administration has a right to get "chesty" also. During the eight years of Beckham's administration the per capita increased from \$2.45 to \$3.40,

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Cabbage, new 1½¢ per lb.
Potatoes, new \$1.00 per bu.
Eggs per doz., 15¢.
Butter per lb. 20¢.
BACON—
Salt side, 12½¢.
Breakfast Bacon, 15¢.
Premium Bacon, 22¢.
HAMS—
Country, 14¢.
Premium, 15¢.
Lard per lb., 12¢. Pure 14¢.
Fryers on foot 20¢ per lb.
Hens on foot 12½¢ per lb.
Feathers, per lb 35¢.
Hay, \$12 per ton.
Corn 85¢ per bu.
Wheat per bu. \$1.05-\$1.10.
Oats, 75¢ a bu. in 5 bu. lots.
Cracked corn \$1.85 per 100 lbs.
Wheat screening \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ship stuff \$1.30 per 100 lbs.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8½"x7x9, 45¢; culls, 20¢.

Live Stock

Louisville, Aug. 10, 1909.

CATTLE—
Beef steers and fat heifers 3 15 5 45
Cows 3 10 4 55
Cutters 1 80 3 15
Canners .70 2 00
Bulls 1 80 4 05
Feeders 3 30 4 65
Stockers 2 05 4 30
Choice milch cows 35 00 42 00
Common to fair 15 00 35 00
Cattle market very dull.
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 50 5 50
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—165 lbs and up 7 90
120 to 165 lbs 7 65
Pigs 5 25 7 35
Roughs 6.90 down
SHEEP—Best lambs 7 00 7 25
Butcher lambs 5 00 5 25
Culls 3 00 3 75
Best fat sheep 4.25 down.

MESS PORK \$13.50.
HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 14½¢, and 15¢, heavy to medium 14½¢.
BREAKFAST BACON 17½¢.
SIDES 13½¢.
BELLIES, 13½¢.
SHOULDERS 12½¢.
DRIED BEEF, 16¢.
LARD—Pure tierces 12½¢, tub 13¢, pure leaf tierces 14¢, firkins 14½¢, tubs 14½¢.
BUTTER—Packing 18½¢, Elgin creamery, 60 lb. tubs 28¢, prints 29¢.
EGGS—Case count, 17¢.
POULTRY—Hens 11½¢, roosters 6¢, springers 15-16¢, ducks 8¢, turkeys, 12¢, geese 5¢.
WHEAT—No. 2 red \$1.03, No. 3 .98.
OATS—New No. 3 white 48½¢, No. 2 mixed 47½¢.
CORN—No. 2 white 75¢, No. 3 mixed 71¢.
RYE—No.2 Northern 96¢.

an average annual increase of nearly 12 cents per pupil. During the present administration the per capita has increased from \$3.40 to \$4.00, an average annual increase of 30 cents per pupil. The average per capita the eight years was \$2.75; for the two years of this administration the average was \$3.80. During those eight years the average annual payments for public school purposes were \$2,142,000; for the first two years of the Republican administration the average payments were \$2,820,000. How is this for Republican "mismanagement." The Kentucky Republican invites, yea, challenges and defies and dares any man or set of men, any paper or set of papers, to point out a single misstatement of facts or misuses of figures in the foregoing.

FOR SALE—One of the most desirable homes in Berea, on Center street will be sold Aug. 21, at public sale unless previously disposed of. Terms will be made known privately. A splendid opportunity for a man wishing to come to Berea to educate his children. Eight rooms and mountain water in the house. 100 foot front, 200 foot deep.

J. E. Dalton.

Gentle Sarcasm.

A good old west country preacher, who had decided to leave an unremunerative charge, finding it impossible to collect his salary, said in his farewell sermon: "I have little more to add, dear brethren, save this: You were all in favor of free salvation, and the manner in which you have treated me proves that you have got it!"

History of Tuberculosis.

George Frederick Laidlaw of New York says that we have passed from the stage in which we tried to kill the tubercle bacillus into one in which we try to help the individual, through his power of resistance, to kill it. This he calls vitalism.—Medical Record.

Overcoming the Difficulty.

The time table of a south of France railway announces: "Half tickets for children are not issued on this line. In the case, however, of two children of one family traveling together a single ticket will be sufficient for the two. Should the family consist of only one child application should be made to the booking clerk, who will issue a portion of a ticket at a moiety of the usual fare."

Wanted—High School and Grammar School Graduates

Ambitious young men and women will be interested in reading "Schoolfax," a book issued by The Tribune, containing the most complete information about all the leading professions, together with details regarding some of the most prominent schools in the United States.

It will aid you in choosing your vocation and start you on the road to success.

"Schoolfax" is of special interest to parents contemplating sending their boys and girls to schools of any nature whatever.

We will mail you this book absolutely free. Fill out coupon below and mail to "Schoolfax," room 528 Tribune Building.

Tribune Bureau of School Information

528 Tribune Building, Chicago, Illinois

Name _____ Age _____
Address _____
School _____
(Grammar or High School)
When Graduated _____

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 153
OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

L. & N. TIME TABLE.	
SOUTH BOUND—Local.	
Cincinnati	6:45 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:14 a. m. 12:26 p. m.
NORTH BOUND.	
Knoxville	6:30 a. m. 11:00 p. m.
BEREA	1:29 p. m. 4:00 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:10 p. m. 7:55 a. m.
Cincinnati	6:30 a. m. 8:25 p. m.
BEREA	11:12 a. m. 12:26 p. m.
Knoxville	7:00 p. m. 5:50 a. m.

EXPRESS TRAINS—Stop to let off or take on passengers from beyond Cincinnati.

SOUTH BOUND.	
Cincinnati	8:15 a. m.
BEREA	12:02 p. m.
NORTH BOUND.	
BEREA	4:36 p. m.
Cincinnati	8:35 p. m.

Mr. H. B. Clare, formerly night operator at the L. & N. station, and at present operator at his home in Cincinnati, assisted the band at the Berea Fair.

R. B. Doe is ill and may have typhoid fever.

The Misses Harris of Vincennes, Ind., are visiting their cousin, Miss Ella Kindred.

Judge William Lewis of London was in town Monday and Tuesday.

Miss Belle Bennett of Richmond, Mr. McDowell of Nashville, and Dr. Jackson of Bryn Mawr, were visitors in Berea Saturday.

Mrs. Jas. Reeves of Lexington, Neb. and three children, May, Hazel and Bessie are visiting her father, Mr. Curtis Kelley. They will stay about six weeks, and before returning home will visit her brother, Mr. Lee Kelley at Congersville, Ill.

A song service will be held Sunday night on the lawn in front of Lincoln Hall, weather permitting. A stereopticon will throw copies of the songs to be sung on a screen, and it is likely that there will be other views thrown on the screen too.

FOR SALE—Small Soda Fountain in good condition. Apply to J. J. Greenleaf, Assignee, Richmond, Ky.

Mr. Lorena Truett, who is an employee in a Cincinnati department store, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Settle for a few weeks.

A vote for A. H. Short will help to wipe out the blind tigers, dives and bootleggers in this district.—Adv.

Mr. and Mrs. Anglin and their little son Lester were in town one day last week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Bullen, of Rockford, were in town to attend the Berea Fair, and stayed over Sunday with their uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Linville.

We sell all kinds of feed, coal, ice, cedar and locust posts, and best quality sawed shingles at lowest prices on the market.

Holiday & Co.,
Railroad St., Berea, Ky

The hundreds of friends here of Dr. R. A. Torrey will be interested in a little adventure the great evangelist had last week at Los Angeles, Cal. He was standing on the porch of a hotel talking to Manager Willey when one Dan O'Connor came up with a spade knocked Willey down and started to brain him. Mr. Torrey closed with the would-be murderer, wrenched the spade away from him, knocked him down and calmly sat on him till an officer of the law arrived. Later it was learned that O'Connor had threatened to kill Willey, and that Dr. Torrey undoubtedly saved the man's life.

FOR SALE—I am leaving Kentucky and will sell 74 acres good land on Wallacetown Pike; good house and barn with water near the house and three good orchards.

Elihu Bicknell,
Paint Lick, Ky.

There will be a Christian Endeavor social Saturday night at seven on the lawn in front of Lincoln Hall. Everybody invited.

Miss Anna Soper of Kingston was the guest of her cousin, Margaret Wallace over Sunday.

Miss Bertha Robinson returned Wednesday from her vacation trip to Niagara Falls.

Miss Mary Adams and mother have returned from Richmond after a few weeks visit with relatives there.

Mr. Geo. Golden and Miss Pearl Adams went to Richmond last Saturday and were quietly married. At present they are staying at the home of Mr. Golden's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Kitchen of Corbin, have been the guest of her sister and brother here this week.

Jesse Rogers of Richmond was in town last week for the Fair.

Miss China Hudson of Hugh, was the guest of her sister, Mrs. Margaret Ogg, Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Sue and Sallie Lowen who have been visiting for a few weeks at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ames at Brassfield returned to Berea last week.

Several people from here went with a large party from Richmond last Thursday to Natural Bridge, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Grover Fish have moved into the Blazer cottage on Center street last occupied by Mr. Moore and family.

Miss Pattie Moyers who is teaching at Birch Grove spent from Friday until Sunday with home folks here.

Miss Lou Phillips was in town a few days last week visiting with friends from her home at Wildie.

Miss Bettie Lewis has been assisting in the Berea National Bank in the absence of Miss Todd who has been having a short vacation at Niagara Falls.

A number of Miss Etta Lewis' friends were entertained at dinner last Wednesday evening in honor of her birthday at her home on Chestnut street.

Richard Bengt with his brother and sister left Sunday for Lexington where they will make their home for the present.

Mr. Frank Moore and Miss Ethel Hardin went to Jellico, Tenn., last week and were married. The young couple have the best wishes of their many friends.

Miss Margaret Wallace with her cousin, Miss Kate Baker of Wallacetown left Tuesday morning for a week or ten day's visit with friends at Nicholasville and Wilmore.

Mr. John Stewart of Kirksville was in town last week for the Fair.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Smith and sister of Kansas, have been visiting relatives in Paint Lick and Berea the past two weeks. Mrs. Smith was formerly Hattie Gunn.

Mrs. Kitchen and two children, formerly of this place, but now of Williamsburg, are visiting friends here this week.

An invalid child of Will Gabbard, of Scaffold Cane neighborhood died suddenly Monday night.

Will D. Click, Oscar Clark and Leroy Warrington attended the Blue Grass Fair at Lexington Monday and Tuesday.

TAX NOTICE

To the tax payers of the town of Berea.
You are hereby notified that your taxes for the year of 1909 are now due, as the town is in need of funds for street repairs you will please be ready to settle when I call upon you, which will be in the next few days.

Yours,
W. L. Harrison,
Tax Collector.

PUBLIC SALE

We will offer for sale, Wednesday Sept. 15, 1909 at 10 o'clock a. m. our farm containing 192 82-100 acres situated one-half mile from Kingston, Madison County, Kentucky, on the Kingston and Berea turnpike.

This farm is one of the best improved farms in the county—under good fencing and in a high state of cultivation. It is well watered by numerous springs and ponds. There is about one hundred acres in grass, forty acres in meadow and the remainder in cultivation.

The farm is located in one of the best neighborhoods in Madison County; one-half mile from postoffice, church and school house. Rural route at the door. A modern residence, six rooms, all necessary outbuildings, barn, tool house, cistern, good garden and young orchard.

The right for full seeding will be given the purchaser, with full possession January 1, 1910.

TERMS—One-half of purchase price will be required when possession is given. The remainder in twelve and eighteen months, to bear interest at the rate of six per annum until paid. A lien will be retained on all the land until all the purchase money is paid.

Any one desiring to see the farm, or, for further information, call on or write J. R. Cox, R. F. D. No. 3, Richmond, Ky., or J. B. Parkes, Kingston, Ky.

M. F. Cox,
R. W. Boulware,
R. F. D. No. 3, Richmond, Ky.
W. P. Prewitt, Auctioneer.

WHITE WYANDOTTES

THE BEST.—Bred in line for years by the finest of breeders. I have a number of Roosters I will sell for the low price of \$1.00 each. Call on or see,
Phone 127-3.

JOHN MOORE, Berea, Kentucky

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Mr. Dinsmore went to Danville Tuesday to be gone till late this week.

Albert Keffer writes that he will be in town about Sept. 1, weighing 237 pounds, and ready to fight for center place on the football team. Ah, there Bill Dooley.

Prof. and Mrs. Edwards and their family, Mrs. Dr. Cowley, Mrs. Ralph Rigby and baby, Mrs. Dr. Thomson, will go to Chautauqua late this week.

The Dinsmores who returned Saturday, from Campton, where they conducted the Wolfe County Institute, report that twenty-five Berea people sat down to ice cream with them there one day.

Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Roberts are being congratulated on the arrival of a third daughter, who will be called Anna Katherine.

Misses Ruth and Ethel Putnam leave Friday to visit in the North. Both will have places in northern cities next year.

Miss Margaret Minnich who graduated this year from the hospital is at present visiting friends at Leet, W. Va.

Miss Myrna Walker returned last week from her vacation, spent at Dayton, Ky.

Mr. and Mrs. Clare Canfield, and their parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Canfield, left Monday for Litchfield, O., in their automobile.

Dr. Herget of Cincinnati, who is spending his summer vacation here preached at the Baptist church last Sunday morning and evening in the absence of the pastor Rev. R. L. Brandenburg.

All the graduates of the Berea General Hospital are requested to meet in the annex of the Hospital, back of Secretary Gamble's house, Friday afternoon at 3:00 o'clock.

ON WESTERN TOUR

NO. 1.—

"PIKE'S PEAK OR BUST!"

Perhaps some Citizen readers can make out just how the quotation at the head of this letter originated. I can't. It might be the thought of the then 27 years old Lieut. Zebulon M. Pike who, on the 13th of November, 1806, at the head of a small party of government explorers, espied what he described in his diary as "a mountain looking like a little blue cloud," and who marched for ten days toward it before reaching its base. Little could he have suspected that he was to have his name immortalized by being attached to that proud peak towering so far above its neighbors, and that in a comparatively short time a hundred thousand people a year would ride in ease to the summit, which after two days of strenuous effort, he declared no mortal would ever reach.

The slang expression might have been coined by Major Long who, thirteen years later, with three hardy companions, of a government party which he headed, reached the crest after two days of almost superhuman effort. In seeking to descend they lost their way and suffered intensely with the cold, though the time of year was August.

"Pike's Peak or bust" may have been the excited exclamation of some ad-

venturer, according to the cartoon which I once saw, picturing a roughly clad man with his effects strapped to his shoulders, and a look of grim determination on his face as he uttered the above emphatic if not elegant expression. Before the organization of our far western territories, the term "Pike's Peak" stood not only for the famous mountain but for all the region around.

When Mrs. Dodge and I started from home, on July 30th, it was with the purpose of visiting the top of this most celebrated of American mountains, as the first notable achievement of the ten weeks devoted to sight-seeing in a dozen western states and territories. Marvelous as it may seem three days of continuous traveling would have brought us from dear Berea to the coveted goal. But we spent Sunday with friends on the way. Some further delay followed unexpectedly, which the superstitious may ascribe to our starting on Friday, so that the ascent was not made until today. From this place to Manitou, seven miles away, we went by ordinary trolley line and from 9:30 to 11:00 we were being pushed by the puffing locomotive from the foot of the mountain up the cog-wheel incline to the top. Eight cars carrying fifty or more passengers each, a sturdy locomotive to each coach, have thus made the trip today, returning after waiting from 45 to 60 minutes on that far up pinnacle which the intrepid Pike, up to the time of his death in battle, supposed never could be reached.

The day was ideal. Along deep ravines into which had tumbled boulders as big as houses, up sharp ascents rising one foot in four, by mountain torrents leaping from rocks to other rocks below, the faithful engines pushed their precious charges. As the cars rounded curves, some gentle, some sharp, to avoid impassable barriers, new vistas of grandeur and beauty were continually opened to us. At the top we took a cup of coffee, the highest in price as well as altitude of any yet quaffed, but did not send any dispatch from this "highest telegraph station in the world." Most of our time was spent in picking our way around among loose rocks which covered the several comparatively level acres, or in looking off to the continental divide toward the west or the Spanish Peaks in New Mexico 40 miles to the south. A repetition of the delightful scenery, with variations, as we descend, noting the 90 acre reservoir which supplies this city and irrigates the country around, and the great day is done.

All following is tame in comparison. But by itself the drive through the Garden of the Gods, with its likeness of divers animals in red rock and its walls and slab-like columns, some of them 200 or 300 feet high would be of intense interest. Not less interesting was Glen Eyrie, the home of Gen. Palmer, lately deceased leaving an estate of \$51,000,000. His farm is a valley, six miles long and half a mile wide, reclaimed by irrigation. The castle has 300 rooms and cost a million. The finest driveways wind through the grounds, and electric lights brighten the night in the parts where otherwise nature's solitude is supreme. Next week Salt Lake, Colorado Springs, August 5, 1909.

LeVant Dodge.

Easy for Him.

The man who lets his wife think she is having her own way has no difficulty in governing her.—Philadelphia Record.

IN WASHINGTON

(Continued from First Page)

recall with approval the course of President Andrew Jackson in regard to the second United States Bank in 1832-3.

Professor A. Platt Andrews, who has been immediately in charge of the work of the Commission, has this week been appointed Director of the Mint.

The most important work of next winter will undoubtedly be that of regulating great corporations and business combinations, including railroads. Probably the definite program of President Taft for this purpose will be announced in the autumn.

Speaker Cannon announced the appointments for the House committees for the next session yesterday. He has removed from chairmanships those men who have been most obstreperous in opposing him during the year including Messrs. Gardner, Cooper and Fowler. Mr. Payne seems to be beyond his reach. At least the big Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee is not disturbed. There has been some talk of making Mr. Payne Speaker in Cannon's place, but probably any attempt to do this would meet with failure. Mr. Payne's name has also been connected with the New York Senatorship which will fall empty when Chauncey M. Depew's term expires next winter.

The Waterways Commission headed by Senator Burton of Ohio, is setting sail for Europe this week, and will undoubtedly recommend waterway legislation next winter. Mr. Burton has made the startling statement at last that the legislation recommended will not be for the physical improvement of rivers and canals, but for their relief from destructive competition with the railroads. This principle has long been recognized by students and economists, but Mr. Burton is the first statesman who has had the courage to enunciate it, and since he is in control of the waterway legislation situation it is to be hoped that the relations between rail and river traffic will soon be regulated by the Government.

GOOD BEREFA FAIR

(Continued from First Page)

W. Herndon, Mrs. J. McWilliams.

13. Best chocolate cake, \$3.00, Mrs. Bert Coddington, Miss Mollie Powers.

14. Best fruit cake, \$3.00, Mrs. T. J. Powers, Miss Mollie Powers.

15. Best Black cake, Mrs. John McWilliams, \$5.00; Mrs. T. J. Powers, \$2.50.

16. Prettiest girl baby, Mrs. Luther Todd, \$5.00; Mrs. Bead Ritter, \$2.50.

17. Prettiest boy baby, Mrs. Arthur Riddle, \$5.00; Mrs. G. C. Fish, \$2.50.

18. Best lady rider, Miss Minnie Nicely, \$7.50; Miss Eva Lewis, \$2.50.

19. Best gentleman rider, Charles Dunn, Joe Maupin, \$5.00.

20. Best boy rider, Cecil Dunn, \$3.00; Jack Duerson, \$2.00.

21. Best boy rider, under 8 years, Wm. Adams, \$3.00; J. E. Adams, 1.50.

22. Best girl rider under 12 and over 8, Mary Tudor, \$3.00; Stella McWhorter, \$2.00.

23. Best girl rider under 8 years, A. C. Adams, \$3.00.

24. Best roadster stallion, mare or gelding any age, Robert Walker, \$15; Robert Walker, \$5.00.

Mule Race, \$15.00, Roy Dunn; Harrison Burdette.

2.00 Trot, 3 best in 5 heats, \$100. Joe Johnson, first, Mildred G.; Bud White second, Jack Jasper; Bean Bros., third, Alace C.

SECOND DAY.

25. Best suckling horse colt, N. W. Rogers, \$10.00; John McWilliams, \$5.

26. Best suckling mare colt, A. K. Doty, \$10.00; John Rowlett, \$5.00.

27. Best suckling horse mule colt, Ora Hackett, \$10.00; Winston Boen, \$5.00.

28. Best suckling mare mule colt, A. H. Kidd, \$10.00; Herndon Bros, \$5.00.

29. Best stallion, mare or gelding one year and under 2, Harry Morgan, \$10.00; G. W. Warner, \$5.00.

30. Best saddle stallion 2 years and under 3, C. W. Long, \$10.00; C. W. Long, \$5.00.

31. Best stallion 3 years and under 4, J. B. Richardson, \$10.00; Edgar Doty, \$5.00.

32. Best saddle stallion 4 years, and over, J. O. Brooks, \$10.00; Rue Duerson, \$5.00.

33. Best harness mare or gelding, 2 years and under 3, R. Walker, \$10.00; Chas. Dunn, \$5.00.

34. Best harness mare or gelding 3 and under 4, R. Walker, \$10.00; Edgar Doty, \$5.00.

35. Best harness mare or gelding, 4 years and over, R. Walker, \$10; Edgar Doty, \$5.00.

36. Best roadster stallion, mare or gelding 3 years and under 4, Chas. Dunn, \$10.00; R. Walker, \$5.00.

37. Best walking stallion, mare or gelding, any age, Todd Moore, \$15.00; Dick Dunn, \$5.00.

38. Best buggy mare or gelding, any age driven to buggy by a lady driver, Mrs. R. B. Terrill, \$10.00; Mrs. L. C. Adams, \$5.00.

39. Fanciest turnout, Horace Beaty, \$10.00; O. Fennell, \$5.00.

40. Best combined stallion, mare or gelding 3 years and under 4, R.

Walker, \$10.00; Chas. Dunn, \$5.00.

41. Best colt either sex, by Jarvis, Jr., Dillard Anderson, \$15.00; Todd Moore, \$10.00.

2.20 Pace or Trot, 3 best in 5 heats. Bean Bros., first, Ella Miller; Joe Azbill, second, Joe Azbill; Joe Johnson, third, Clarence C.

2.30 Trot 3 best in 5 heats, Joe Johnson, first, Mildred G.; B. White, second, Jack Jasper; Bean Bros., third, Alace C. Henry Trayner, Drawn.

THIRD DAY.

42. Best saddle mare or gelding, Chas. Dunn, \$15.00.

43. Best saddle mare or gelding 3 and under 4, R. Walker, \$10.00; Chas. Dunn, \$5.00.

44. Best saddle mare or gelding 4 years and over, N. W. Rogers, \$10.00; Edgar Doty, \$5.00.

45. Best harness stallion 2 years and under 3, Rue Duerson, \$10.00; C. W. Long, \$5.00.

46. Best harness stallion 3 years and under 4, Edgar Doty, \$15.00; J. B. Richardson, \$5.00.

47. Best harness stallion 4 years and over, Edgar Doty, \$15.00; Rue Duerson, \$5.00.

48. Sweep stake in harness, best harness stallion, mare or gelding any age, Edgar Doty, \$20.00; R. Walker, \$5.00.

49. Sweep stake saddle ring, best saddle stallion, mare or gelding, any age, R. Walker, \$20.00; Chas. Dunn, \$5.00.

50. Combined ring, best stallion, mare or gelding, any age, R. Walker, \$20.00; Chas. Dunn, \$5.00.

51. Roadster ring, best roadster stallion, mare or gelding, any age, R. Walker, \$20.00; Ora Hackett, \$5.00.

52. Sweep stake colt ring, best suckling colt, either sex, A. K. Doty, \$20.00; N. W. Rogers, \$5.00.

Free for all pace or trot, \$200.00; Joe Johnson, first, Big Joe; D. S. Wilcox, second, Barney Rogers; Joe Johnson, third, Clarence C.

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SEEK HIDDEN TREASURE.

A romantic story of supposed hidden treasure, quite in the style of Edgar Allan Poe, comes from Choenberg in Moravia. The tower of the ancient Rathaus, despite the protests of the Vienna Conservatives, was lately demolished, as it was declared to be unsafe. As the rubbish was being removed a document was found in a hollow stone stating that during the thirty years' war the town funds were bricked up in a certain part of the Rathaus. The place could be seen when at a certain hour on a certain day the shadow of the Rathaus spire fell upon it. The town council has resolved to find the shadow by building a scaffold of the same height and form. Much excitement prevails, and many bets are being taken. Some people suppose that the document was inserted by a workman, and they believe that after the war the treasure was recovered.

The success of a wireless transmission experiment at Omaha, where 4,000 lamps at the electrical show were lighted for four hours by a current sent to them without wires is something to cause uneasiness among the holders of shares in electric lighting companies, and carry a feeling of satisfaction to municipalities which have refused to be tempted into street lighting ventures.

A queer complaint, made by a citizen of Los Angeles, emphasizes the march of progress in this age. The complaint is to the effect that owing to the popularity of aviation in the city, appropriately named of the Angels, the sand from balloons is thrown down over the lawns and freshly-painted flats, instead of in the garbage cans provided for city refuse.

Says the New York law under which the chauffeur was convicted after killing the boy: "The killing of a human being by an act imminently dangerous to others, and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without a premeditated design, is punishable by a verdict of murder in the first degree." That seems to fit the case very nicely.

Boston women are discussing the question of whether beauty and brains go together. Ancient history lends its aid to modern gallantry to make the answer easy. Of course they do. The Greeks were noted not less for their art and philosophy than for their physical graces. Beauty and brains are natural affinities, as much as pork and beans.

There are torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers for warfare on the sea. And now Japan is credited with having devised an airship destroyer for use in the event of flying machines being utilized for fighting purposes. Invention matched against invention leaves the world very uncertain as to what will come next.

A man who shot the Niagara rapids five times and went over the Horse-shoe falls in a barrel died lately of a cold contracted from sitting in a draught. To go through such almost certain perils unharmed, merely to succumb to a trivial cause, is but another illustration of the grim irony of fate.

Putting poison about in places, especially parks, aside from the question of its legality, is a very dangerous practice, as small children are quite as likely to get hold of it as the animals. Poison is a thing which no circumstances will excuse in any but a very safe and secluded place.

Though the present national administration is determined to secure financial economies it will not reduce the number of feathers in the tail of the American eagle on our justly celebrated gold coinage.

GREEK ANGERS TURK

BY FIRM STAND IN DISPUTE ON
CRETAN QUESTION—VOLUN-
TEER FORCE READY.

ATHENS TO REPLY TO THE PORTE.

Protecting Powers Plan to Avert Conflict—Attitude of Germany Pleasing to Other Governments—War is Not Expected.

London, Aug. 9.—The acute stage reached in the dispute between Turkey and Greece over Crete is causing anxiety in the European capitals such as always accompanies any diplomatic difficulty in that quarter of Europe; but, as M. Iswolsky, the Russian foreign minister, said in an interview at Cowes last Tuesday, that if there are any awkward developments in the situation Europe will see that no mischievous effects result therefrom.

There is no idea that hostilities will result, and there is every belief that a satisfactory settlement will be arrived at. From the latest reports it appears that Turkey has not presented anything in the form of an ultimatum to Greece, but has confined herself to verbal protests, while the four protecting powers are making energetic representations both to Constantinople and Athens to secure an amicable arrangement of the dispute.

The four powers insist that under no circumstances shall the Greek flag be hoisted over any of the public buildings in Crete, and the foreign consuls at Ganea have been instructed to impress this fact upon the Cretan authorities.

Great satisfaction is felt in France that Germany is supporting the representations of the protective powers upon Turkey for the necessity of a peaceful solution of the Turko-Greece dispute.

The status quo existing at the time of the evacuation of Crete by the international troops alone was promised to Turkey, and it is considered by the powers that energetic action is necessary in order to prevent Turkey from advancing fresh pretensions.

Constantinople, Aug. 9.—The steps the porte has taken at Athens concerning Crete have been confined exclusively to verbal representations. No written note has been presenting and nothing in the form of an ultimatum.

The representations having been couched in the friendliest language consistent with firmness, Greece had already informed the Porte that the Greek officers in Crete had been struck off the Greek army list since 1896 and that the whole question was in the hands of the four protecting powers.

The ambassadors of the four protecting powers—Great Britain, Russia, France and Italy—held a conference to-day at Therapia, the summer colony of the ambassadors on the west coast of the Bosphorus, and will reassemble Monday morning to agree upon a common action which will be taken without delay.

Athens, Greece, Aug. 9.—It is stated that the Greek reply to Turkey will be delivered Tuesday. The representatives of the powers are holding frequent conferences with the premier and foreign minister.

An Austrian squadron and an Italian warship have arrived at Volo.

BITTEN BY MAD DOG.

Man Barked and Suffered Terrible Paroxysms, Causing Panic on a Train.

Danville, Ill., Aug. 9.—A man giving his name as George Pearce, of Chicago, became desperate on a fast Cincinnati Southern train, which arrived here at noon Sunday, and it took four men to remove him from the train.

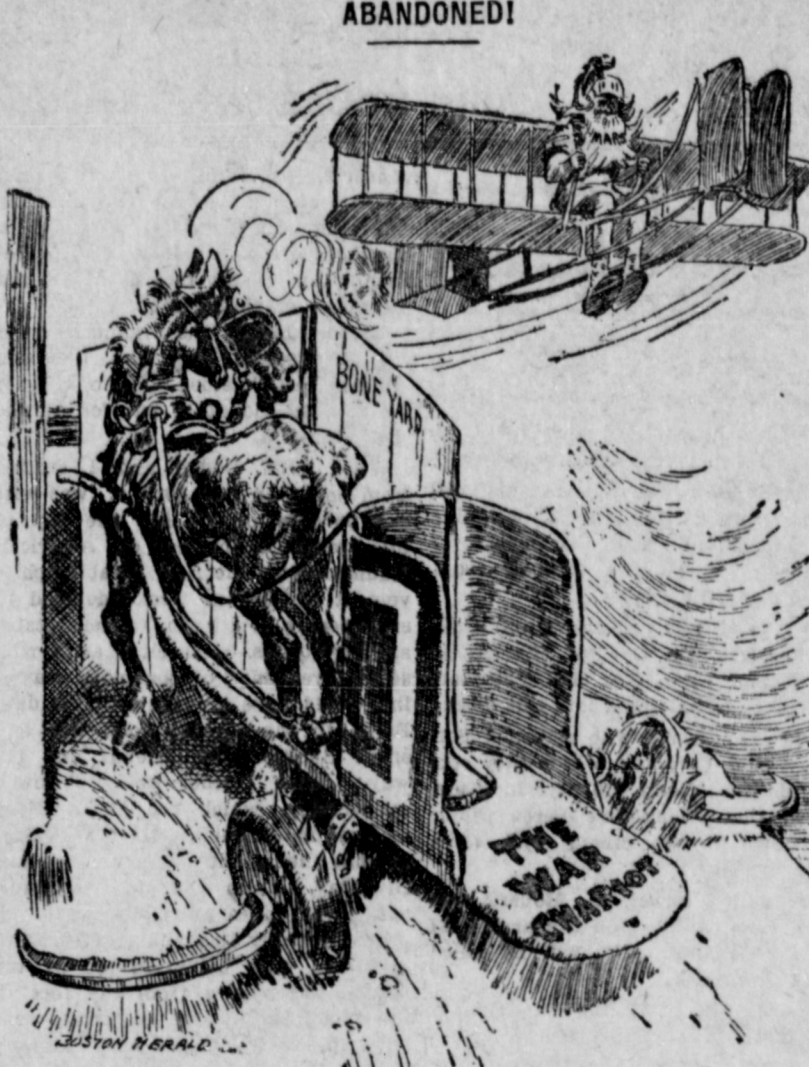
He began by smashing windows of the coach, throwing suit cases promiscuously and barking like a dog. His arms were horribly cut by glass, and it took the assistance of two physicians to prevent his bleeding to death. After being placed in the city workhouse Pierce secured a rope and was in the act of hanging himself when stopped by a guard. He said he was en route to Sunbright, Tenn., to visit a brother. He said he was bitten by a mad dog a few years ago. He is still unconscious and barks and groans like a dog.

Fell Four Stories Into Go-Cart.

New York, Aug. 9.—Little Dora Murtha, of 149 Nassau avenue, Brooklyn, entertained friends and relatives, who were gathered at her home to assist in celebrating her second birthday by falling out of a fourth-story window and landing safely in an unoccupied baby carriage that was standing on the sidewalk, without receiving a scratch or bruise.

Spreading Rails Ditch Train. Pueblo, Col., Aug. 9.—The chair car and smoker of Missouri Pacific train No. 2, which leaves at 12:01 for St. Louis, went into the ditch at Avondale, 12 miles west of here. Five persons were injured. The cause of the wreck was spreading rails.

Fire Destroys Porcelain Plant. Trenton, N. J., Aug. 9.—Fire practically destroyed plant of Imperial Porcelain Works, worth \$90,000, well insured. Three hundred hands will be thrown out of work. Three firemen were buried under a falling wall.



KILLING FOLLOWS BANK THEFT

ROBBER AND ONE PURSUER DIE IN BATTLE.

Several Others Wounded — Bandit Holds Up White Bear (Minn.) Cashier and Steals \$565.

White Bear, Minn.—In a pitched battle with rifles and revolvers following the robbery of the First State bank of White Bear, Robert Pohl, said to be an ex-convict, and Edward Larken, chef at the Five Forks, a Bald Eagle lake cottage, were killed, and four others were wounded.

The dead: Robert Pohl, the robber. Edward Larken. The wounded: Thomas Skeith, grazed by spent bullet.

William Butler, shot through abdomen; at hospital in critical condition. Richard Doran, shot through arm. John Christie, shot through fleshy part of thigh.

Pohl, who had been working at White Bear for a week, and who is believed to have been a professional crackman, took a check for seven dollars to the bank at 8:30 a. m., and while the cashier, Alfred Auger, was examining it he produced an automatic rifle and told him to hand over all the cash in the bank. Auger complied.

As the robber dashed out of the bank with \$565 in cash Auger raised the alarm, and citizens pursued the man to the Interstate lumber yards, where he hid.

Larken entered the yards and was shot through the heart. The robber then ran to a pile of lumber a short distance beyond the yard and hid under it. A desperate battle with the posse, during which at least 500 shots were exchanged, followed.

John Brachvogel, one of the posse, who was armed with a repeating rifle, finally shot the robber in the arm. The man dropped his weapon, but picked it up again, and as he turned to flee Brachvogel shot him dead. Fifteen bullet wounds were found in the man's body.

MOB WITNESSES BEHEADING.

Great Excitement in French Capital As Murderer's Head is Cut Off in Public.

Paris.—A sudden official announcement that a public beheading would take place at 4:30 o'clock Thursday morning in the boulevard fronting the Sante prison, created a sensation in Paris, which had not seen an execution in 15 years.

Immediately immense crowds gathered at the scene, but were kept back from the guillotine by heavy details of police and municipal guards.

The victim was one Duchemin, aged 23, a butcher. In 1908 he stabbed his mother and this not resulting in her death quick enough he finished her by strangulation. The motive for the crime was robbery.

More Apples This Year.

Buffalo, N. Y. — An apple crop in the United States slightly in excess of that a year ago and 50 per cent. larger in Canada is the estimate made by Secretary Rothwell before the International Apple Shippers' association. The association elected W. L. Wagner, Chicago, president.

Navy to Give Up Negro Boxer.

Washington.—David Williams, the negro mess attendant on the battleship Vermont, will be surrendered by the navy to the Massachusetts state authorities. They charge him with manslaughter, as the result of the death of Mess Attendant Foster, following a boxing bout on board the Vermont.

Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

Paris.—Gen. Charles Louis Tremeau has been appointed commander-in-chief of the French army.

SWEDEN'S CRISIS IS PASSING

Many of Strikers Resume Work—Dissension Apparent in Ranks of the Idle.

Stockholm.—The tense situation arising from the general strike proclaimed a few days ago seems to be relaxing. The grave-diggers have returned to work and dissension is apparent in the ranks of the other strikers. The employers of the largest plants in Stockholm announce that their men will return to work Monday.

It is reported that the Central Federation of the Trades unions has requested the government to mediate in the present crisis, but this is denied by the chairman of the federation. M. Von Sydow, president of the Employers' federation, declared that intervention by the government would be without result as the differences between the men and the employers were too great to be settled in such a manner. The National Labor union published a statement in the newspapers disapproving the strike of the electric light and gas workers.

As the strikers have been preventing farmers from bringing provisions into the city, troops have been detailed to patrol the country roads. The military authorities continue to dispense milk from the railroad stations for the use of children.

The authorities have forbidden the sale of methylated spirits, as it has been found that the workmen, unable to obtain their usual drink, are resorting to drinking this liquor.

KENOSHA JURIST IS FOUND

Judge Clarkson Discovered Working in a Button Factory at Sabula, Ia.

Kenosha, Wis.—Judge Joseph R. Clarkson, who disappeared from his home here on July 14, was found working in a pearl button factory at Sabula, Ia., by John Burns, one of his close friends, who has been searching for him since he left Kenosha. Judge Clarkson, in company with Burns, is expected to arrive here Saturday.

It was only a few miles from Sabula that Judge Clarkson was found 23 years ago when he disappeared from Omaha under circumstances similar to the present case. After returning home to Omaha more than a quarter of a century ago, Judge Clarkson could remember nothing of the weeks during which he was walking about the country.

One of the strange features of the case is the influence which caused him to retrace the steps which he took on his first disappearance.

The clew which led the searchers to Sabula was received in Kenosha Thursday and Burns at once set out to find his friend. Clarkson was judge of the superior court here for several years.

International Typographical Union.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The annual convention of the International Typographical union opened here Monday with a full attendance of delegates and many others. President John M. Lynch was in the chair. The union's health campaign, the label propaganda, the old age pension and the proposal to establish an insurance feature are the chief matters that are before the convention for action, which closes on Saturday.

Turkey and Greece Near Clash.

Constantinople.—The Porte has sent a note to Greece demanding a formal declaration by that country of non-interference in Cretan affairs. In the event of a refusal to accede to the demand, Turkey will break off diplomatic relations with Greece and the two countries may fight.

Reid to Hold Post a Year.

London.—Whitelaw Reid will remain the American ambassador here for a year at least, according to his fellow members of the diplomatic corps.

TARIFF BILL PASSED

NOT PERFECT, BUT A STEP FORWARD, IS TAFT'S COMMENT.

CONGRESS CLOSES SESSION

President and Members Leave Capital for Their Summer Homes—Gore and Johnson Give Opinions of New Law's Effect.

Washington.—Whether for weal or woe, the United States now is under a new tariff law, the extraordinary session of congress adjourning Thursday evening, after fighting since March 15 over the bill.

The president left Friday afternoon for the "summer White House" at Beverly, Mass., and all but a few of the members of congress have gone to their homes. The members of the conference committee and cabinet were dinner guests of the president Thursday night.

The conference report on the bill was agreed to by the senate by a vote of 47 to 31, and the concurrent resolution making certain changes in the leather schedule was adopted by both houses.

Following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Aldrich, Borah, Bourne, Bradley, Brandegee, Brown, Bulkeley, Burkett, Burnham, Burrows, Burton, Carter, Clark (Wyoming), Crane, Crawford, Cullom, Curtis, Depew, Dick, Dixon, Dupont, Elkins, Flint, Frye, Gable, Guggenheim, Hale, Heyburn, Johnson, Jones, Kean, Lodge, Lorimer, McCumber, Oliver, Page, Penrose, Perkins, Piles, Root, Scott, Smith (Michigan), Smoot, Stephenson, Sutherland, Warner, Wetmore—47.

Nays—Bacon, Bailey, Bankhead, Beveridge, Bristow, Chamberlain, Clapp, Clay, Culberson, Cummins, Daniel, Dooliver, Fletcher, Foster, Frazier, Gore, Hughes, La Follette, McLaurin, Martin, Nelson, Newlands, Overman, Paynter, Raynor, Shively, Simmons, Smith (Maryland), Smith (South Carolina), Stone, Tallaferro—31.

Senator McNary of Louisiana (Dem.), who was absent, was paired on the bill. He was the only Democrat favoring the measure.

The bill received all the Republican votes except those of Bristow, Clapp, Cummins, Dooliver, La Follette, Beveridge and Nelson.

The following are the new appointments made by Speaker Cannon for house committee chairmanships: Vreeland of New York, banking and currency; Rodenberg of Illinois, industrial arts and expositions; Mann of Illinois, interstate and foreign commerce; Weeks of Massachusetts, post offices and postroads; Alexander of New York, rivers and harbors; Parker of New Jersey, judiciary; Prince of Illinois, claims.

President Taft arrived at the capitol at 4:45 p. m., and 20 minutes later signed the bill, which became a law Friday.

Bending over the president as he affixed his signature were Secretary Knox, Secretary MacVeagh, Attorney General Wickersham, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Secretary Nagel and Secretary Wilson. Standing about the table were Senator Aldrich, Representative Payne and many other members of the senate and house. Mr. Payne kept the pen. Taft also signed the Philippine tariff measure and other bills.

After signing the tariff bill President Taft gave out a statement embodying his views of the new act, which he designates officially as the "Payne bill," in accordance with past custom of giving first recognition to the framer of the measure in the house of representatives.

The president declares that, while the bill is not perfect by any means, nor "a complete compliance with promises made, strictly interpreted," it is, nevertheless, a sincere effort on the part of the party to make a downward revision and to comply with the promises of the platform.

The statement in part follows: "I have signed the Payne tariff because I believe it to be the result of sincere effort on the part of the Republican party to make a downward revision, and to comply with the promises of the platform as they have been generally understood, and as I interpreted them in the campaign before election.

"This is not a perfect tariff bill, or a complete compliance with the promises made, strictly interpreted, but a fulfillment free from criticism in respect to a subject matter involving many schedules and thousands of articles could not be expected.

"The corporation tax is a just and equitable excise measure, which it is hoped will produce a sufficient amount to prevent a deficit and which, incidentally, will secure valuable statistics and information concerning the many corporations of the country, and will constitute an important step toward that degree of publicity and regulation which the tendency in corporate enterprises in the last 20 years has shown to be necessary."

Another Indiana Banker Short.

New Albany, Ind.—Frank Nicolai, assistant cashier of the City National bank, has disappeared, leaving a shortage of at least \$5,000. Before his departure last Monday Nicolai bought a revolver and his friends fear he has committed suicide.

Kitchener is Inspector General.

London.—Lord Kitchener, commander of the British forces in India, has been appointed to succeed the duke of Connaught as inspector general of the Mediterranean forces.

Continuation of Paul's Third Journey

Sunday School Lesson for August 22, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

LESSON TEXT.—Acts 19:23-20:1. Memory verse 28.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"He said unto me: My grace is sufficient for thee; for my strength is made perfect in weakness."—2 Cor. 12:9.

TIME.—A. D. 56 or 57, near the close of Paul's work at Ephesus.

PLACE.—The city of Ephesus.

Suggestion and Practical Thought.

Some Things with Which the Gospel Interferes. The Results.

Business Interests versus the Gospel.—Vs. 21-28.

Paul's Plans for the Future. For at least two years and three months Paul had been working in Ephesus and was about ready to go on extending Christianity even to Rome (see Rom. 1: 13; 15: 23), and on to Spain (Rom. 15: 24), after visiting and strengthening the churches in Macedonia and Greece, and bearing the gifts of Philippi, Thessalonica, Berea, Corinth and other Gentile churches (Rom. 15: 26) to the poor in Jerusalem.

In Corinth he expected to receive contributions for the poor in Jerusalem (1 Cor. 16: 1-4).

He sent two of his helpers, Timothy and Erastus (2 Tim. 4: 20), through Macedonia to Corinth (1 Cor. 4: 17-19) to prepare that church for his approaching visit. Paul succeeded in all these plans, but some of them were accomplished in a very different manner.

Paul "stayed in Asia for a season" (V. 22). Apparently for several weeks or months. From the fact that Asia is mentioned rather than Ephesus, its capital, it has been inferred that he did not remain in the city all the time, but labored in the outlying districts.

A Contrast. In our last lesson we saw how Christians voluntarily gave up a bad business, at great cost to themselves, for Christ's sake. Now we find some men who tried to destroy the Gospel because it was injuring their bad business.

"There arose no small stir," commotion, like the sea in a storm. "A certain man named Demetrius." Probably the head of the whole guild of shrine makers.

"Diana." The Ephesian Diana was a distinct goddess from the Greek Diana (the Latinized form of Artemis), who was a virgin, a huntress, a personification of the moon, as Apollo was of the sun. She was worshiped with the vilest debaucheries, as many of the heathen idols were, incorporating the lusts of the flesh in the very ritual of worship.

"Our craft is in danger," because "this Paul hath persuaded and turned away much people, saying that they be no gods, which are made with hands;" and this "throughout all Asia," the Roman province of that name, of which Ephesus was the capital. All the blessings of the Gospel, the uplift, the renovated character, the happiness and prosperity, and eternal salvation of the great mass of the people, weighed nothing against the money gains of a few men in a bad business.

This was in direct contrast with the character of the Christians, who made great sacrifices in burning their own (not other people's) bad books which were injuring the people.

The Mob in the Coliseum.—Vs. 29-41.

"The whole city was filled with confusion." The mob of Ephesus made for the house of Aquila, with whom Paul was lodging. They missed their prey; but as Paul tells us that Aquila and Priscilla had for his life laid down their own necks (Rom. 16: 4), it is likely that these faithful friends, in shielding the apostle, brought themselves into the most imminent peril. The mob, though baffled of their principal aim, seized on Galus and Aristarchus, two of Paul's associates, and dragged them away as criminals. "Rushed with one accord into the theater," the Coliseum, capable of holding 55,000 people.

Alexander the Jew. The Jews were always especially exposed to persecution, and as the mob would be likely to make no distinction between Jews and Christians, particularly as Paul was a Jew, they put forward a prominent Jew, named Alexander, to defend them.

The Mob Quelled. "The townclerk" at length interfered and argued with the excited people.

1. The worship of Diana was so settled in Ephesus that no company of Jews could overthrow it. You have no real cause for violence. "The image" of Diana "which fell down from Jupiter," their chief god, as meteoric stones fall from the sky.

Thus was peace and quiet restored. The signs of these times meant that it was best for Paul to leave immediately for another field of labor, while Ephesus was settling down into quiet peace, and the church continued to grow in character and numbers. Therefore Paul bade the beloved church good-by and "departed for to go into Macedonia" (Acts 20: 1).

2. Paul had not committed the wrong with which he was charged. His converts had been very careful not to blaspheme the goddess. His method of overcoming idolatry is quite noticeable. The contrast between them and the teachings and character of the idol gods was the argument.

3. There was a better way of redress, if there were need, through the law courts.

4. There was danger that the Roman government might interfere and deprive a turbulent city of its greatly prized liberty.

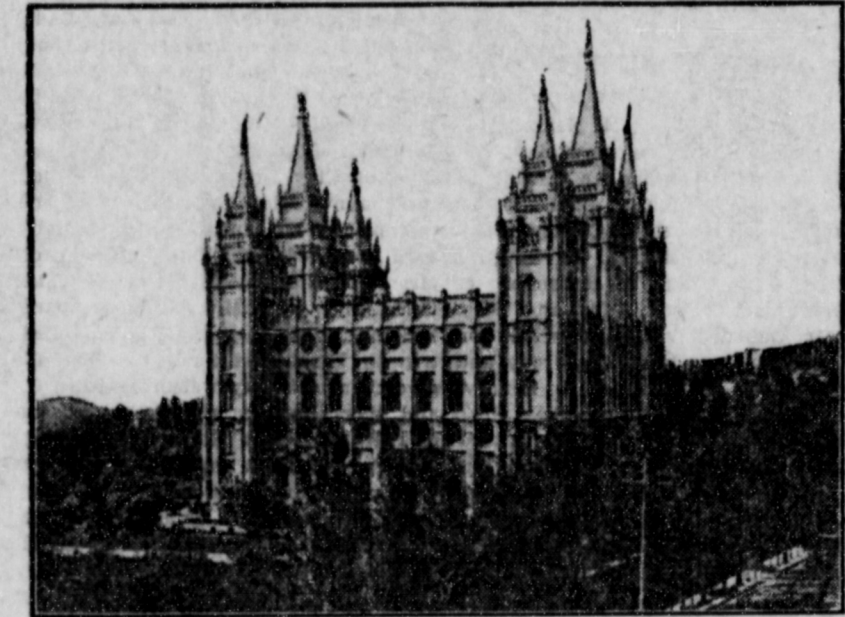
HOSTS OF GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC IN GREAT PARADE

Spectacular Review Is Climax of the Forty-third National Encampment, in Salt Lake City---Veterans Are Warmly Received and Well Cared For in Utah's Capital.

Salt Lake City, Aug. 11.—To-day was the climax of the forty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the day on which the men who nearly half a century ago fought to preserve the union once again fell into line, answered the roll-call, and marched bravely, though often with faltering steps, to the music of the fife and drum.

Never in all the years of its existence has the Grand Army had a national encampment review that sur-

passed the one of to-day in spectacular and pathetic features. The parade formed at the beautiful Eagle gate on South Temple street. First in line were the regulars of the Fifteenth United States Infantry and the entire National Guard of Utah, acting as escorts. Next came the forty-four departments of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Naval Veterans, the Ex-Union Prisoners of War, and in carriages the surviving members of that devoted band of women, the Army Nurses.



The Great Mormon Temple.

other attendants to care for any of the veterans who might be overcome by fatigue and for spectators who suffered in the crush on the sidewalks. Fortunately, their services were seldom needed.

Fireworks on a Mountain.

After a good rest, the city's guests all turned out again this evening and witnessed the magnificent display of fireworks on the top of Ensign peak. This peak lies immediately north of the city and is the highest point of the Wasatch mountains, rising 1,200 feet higher than Temple square. The pyrotechnic display is a mighty feature of the encampment week.

Greeted with Cheers and Tears.

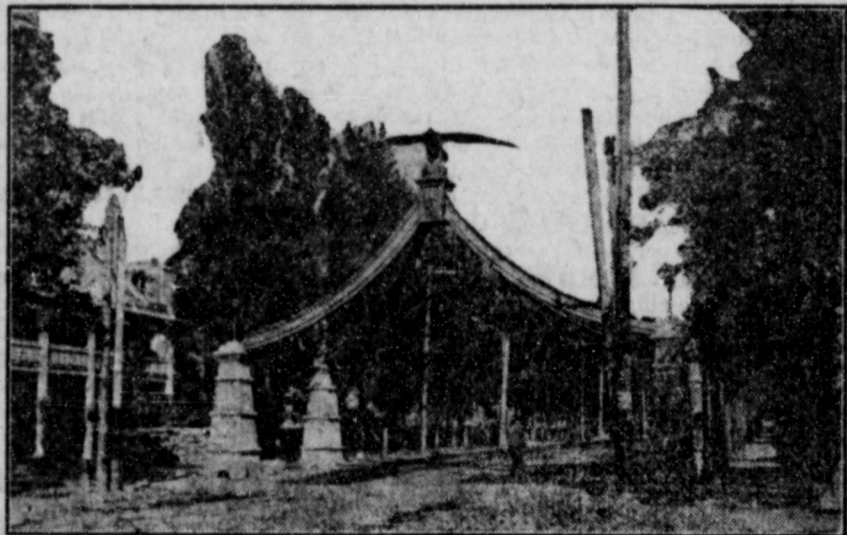
At the word of command the parade marched west to Main street and turned south down that thoroughfare, proceeding seven blocks between solid walls of cheering men, women and children. As the grizzled veterans passed the enthusiasm was tremendous and many a spectator wept unashamed as he realized that this was undoubtedly the last grand review for scores of the feeble heroes who trudged along with eyes on the flag for which they had given some of the best years of their lives.

When Seventh South street was reached the paraders themselves broke out in mighty cheering, for there they turned in front of the most beautiful feature of the day, the "Living Flag." On an immense stand were 3,600 children dressed in the national colors and so arranged that they made a perfect representation of a waving American flag.

The little ones had been drilled for many weeks, and while the old soldiers passed they sang patriotic airs.

At the Reviewing Stand.

Countermarching, the parade now moved north on Main street back to



The Eagle Gate, Salt Lake City.

campment. Many thousands of the veterans and their families and members of all the organizations allied to the Grand Army have participated in the exercises and entertainments, and are unanimous in their praise of the Veterans Well Cared For.

The old soldiers have been very carefully looked after by the local

committees on public comfort and private accommodations, and at the 24 information bureaus at the various railway stations and convenient places about the city. During the entire time of the encampment these committees have had the services of 300 high school cadets, whose duties have been to render every possible assistance to the visitors.

The decoration of the city has been on a lavish scale. Every prominent



Commander-in-Chief Nevius.

building has been elaborately draped with bunting, handsome arches span the streets, and there is scarcely a residence in the city that does not display at least a flag.

Henry M. Nevius, the commander-in-chief, arrived here Saturday with his staff and inspected the arrangements. On Sunday the city's guests began arriving by the thousand, and on Monday they came in so fast that the committee had to work like sailors to get them all housed in such a manner as to avoid congestion in any part of the city.

Big "Greetings" Meeting.

Monday evening came the first public event on the program—a great camp-fire in the assembly hall in the Temple grounds. All that night and throughout Tuesday the stream of arrivals continued, but by Tuesday evening practically all the visitors had been received and distributed. That night the greatest function of the encampment took place. This was the "Greetings" meeting in the Mormon Tabernacle. The immense building easily seats 10,000 persons, and it was filled to its capacity.

Col. Frank M. Starrett, the executive director of the encampment, called the vast assemblage to order and introduced William H. King of Salt Lake City, who acted as temporary chairman. He made a brief address and was followed by Gov. William Spry of Utah, Mayor John S. Bradford of Salt Lake City, and L. H.



The Eagle Gate, Salt Lake City.

the city and is the highest point of the Wasatch mountains, rising 1,200 feet higher than Temple square. The pyrotechnic display is a mighty feature of the encampment week.

Salt Lake City has thrown open her arms to the old soldiers, and never has the Grand Army been more enthusiastically received or more generously entertained than at this en-

Smythe, commander of the department of Utah, all of whom told in eloquent words how proud they were to welcome to the state and city the Grand Army and their friends.

Mr. King then introduced Commander-in-Chief Nevius, who was received with wild cheering and the waving of hats and handkerchiefs. As soon as the tumult had subsided, Commander Nevius delivered a graceful response to the welcoming speeches and took the chair.

The Allied Organizations.

Then came the turn of the allied organizations, and greetings to the veterans were uttered by President Genevieve Hagar Longfield Lane of the Ladies of the G. A. R., President Mary E. Gilman of the Woman's Relief Corps, President Clara E. Hoover of the Daughters of Veterans, Commander-in-Chief Edgar Allen of the Sons of Veterans, and President Rebecca Smith of the Army Nurses. The speechmaking was varied by the playing of patriotic airs by a band.

The exercises were brought to a close by the presentation of a handsome testimonial to Charles G. Burton, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army.

Head On, Only.

Any remark which might possibly be construed into unfavorable criticism of his old master or any of his belongings is instantly resented by Pomp, an old southern negro. A young granddaughter from "up north" was looking over the family portraits and commenting freely, while Pomp stood, a sable image, at her side.

"I don't think much of that horse's tail," said the girl, nodding her head toward a portrait of her spirited ancestor seated on the horse which carried him through the civil war. "It looks rather moth-eaten to me."

"Deey wasn't nobody from de north eber saw dat hoss' tail in wah times," answered Pomp, his voice charged with indignation.—Youth's Companion.

NEWS OF THE STATE

Summary of Matters of Special Interest to Our Readers

CONDENSED FOR BUSY PEOPLE.

Circuit Judge Reed, of Paducah, Enjoins County School Board from Carrying on the Consolidated School.

Paducah, Ky.—If the decision of Circuit Judge Reed is sustained by the court of appeals there will be no consolidated schools in Kentucky. He held that the transportation of pupils was an illegal expenditure of public money, and enjoined the county school board from carrying on the consolidated school. McCracken was the first county in the state to experiment with consolidated schools.

DEPOT TO BE BUILT

In Louisville to Supplant Seventh Street Structure Destroyed by Fire.

Louisville, Ky.—Final plans for the construction of a Seventh street depot to supplant the structure destroyed by fire several months ago and terms of contract between five railroads to jointly use the building, were agreed upon at a conference of officials representing all lines. Work upon the new depot will begin at once, and will be completed within 90 days. The depot will be one of the handsomest and best appointed in all the south. By reason of arrangements definitely agreed upon by the five roads, the question of Louisville's great union station, long the greatest project of all promoters of the city's welfare, has been finally and effectively removed from the range of possibility.

ATTACKED BY NEGRO

Is Bowling Green Woman, Who Was Slashed in Face and Neck.

Bowling Green, Ky.—While Mrs. Charles Swenberger was preparing dinner a burly negro grasped her around the waist. When she screamed the negro slashed her in the face and neck and escaped. Her description gave officers a clew and soon Jim Stewart was arrested and identified. A crowd of several hundred persons soon surrounded the jail. County Judge Drake acquainted Gov. Willson with the situation, and the latter directed the local company to guard the prisoner and escort him to the train to be conveyed to Louisville.

Lexington, Ky.—The 4-year-old champion saddle gelding, Kentucky Choice, recently purchased by J. H. Campbell, of Columbus, O., from Gay Brothers for \$6,000, was injured at the farm of Gay Brothers, at Pisgah. While cavorting in his stall the horse knocked down a pitchfork, and one of the tines entered one of his legs. The horse is improving, and Horace Gay is of the opinion that he will be able to fill his engagement at the Blue Grass fair. Kentucky Choice will go to the State fair at Louisville, and will also be seen at the international show at Chicago.

Louisville, Ky.—Phillip Ewald, prominent iron worker, who died here several days ago, left an estate of more than \$500,000, the bulk of it being left in trust to his three children. To each of his nine brothers and sisters \$15,000 is left, and several bequests of smaller amounts to certain charitable enterprises.

Danville, Ky.—Westbound L. & N. passenger train No. 23, which runs from Norton, Va., to Louisville, was derailed at Livingston, Ky., killing Baggage-master Anderson. The engine, baggage car and smoker were thrown off the rails and the passengers severely shaken up, but not injured.

Lexington, Ky.—To prevent an epidemic of typhoid fever several public wells at Shelbyville have been closed by direction of the authorities. This action followed the report of Prof. H. Garman, state entomologist, after he had examined water sent to him from one of the wells.

Danville, Ky.—Virgil Starns, the 15-year-old boy who shot his father, Assessor J. W. Starns, to death in Pulaski county, was brought to Danville from Somerset for safekeeping. The feeling against the youth is said to be very high.

Louisville, Ky.—Mayor Grinstead has signed the building ordinance making valid the so-called "tube" corridor of the Galety theater, owned by Rudolph Hynicka, of Cincinnati. The theater will open September 1.

Cynthiana, Ky.—The Harrison county board of the Burley Tobacco Society gave out a statement saying that the progress of pledging the 1909 crop of tobacco in this county is progressing beyond the expectation of the most hopeful.

Louisville, Ky.—Major Morris Olford, an attorney, received notice from Adj. Gen. Johnston of his appointment as lieutenant colonel of the First Kentucky regiment. He was a captain in the Spanish-American war, and later as a major in the First regiment.

CAPITAL NOTES.

Object to Rates.

Complaint was filed before the state railroad commission by the state board of agriculture, in charge of the Kentucky state fair, that excessive, extortionate and unlawful rates are being charged by the Kentucky and Indiana Bridge Co. for the switching of cars loaded with exhibits for the fair from the various railroads with which the K. and I. Bridge Co. has physical connection at Louisville to the state fair grounds.

Will Eradicate Scale.

Commissioner of Agriculture Rankin received a letter from H. Garman, state entomologist, in which he reports the occurrence of the San Joe Scale on the nursery stock belonging to Albert R. Sherron, of Paducah, McCracken county, Ky. Commissioner Rankin will take steps at once to eradicate the scale.

Treasury Statement.

Auditor James completed the calculation of the condition of the state's finances at the end of business on July 31. His report shows that there is a balance of \$273,163.27 in the treasury. The amount of outstanding warrants more than wipes out this balance.

Rate Reduced.

At a meeting of the state railroad commission the complaint of the Ashland Leather Co. of freight rates from Ashland to Frankfort was heard and the rate was ordered reduced from 34 cents to 26 cents. The rate to Louisville from Ashland is but 18 cents.

Kentucky Pick-Ups

Louisville, Ky.—With the identity of his assailant and the motive locked within his breast, Ike D. Smith, former gambler and saloonkeeper, died here, with 25 knife wounds in his body.

Louisville, Ky.—Under bond of \$100, Adj. Gen. Johnston was held to answer to the grand jury on a charge of assault and battery upon Denny B. Goode, editor of the Louisville Focus.

Louisville, Ky.—Postal authorities of this city received a communication from Saylor & Saylor, Cincinnati attorneys, inquiring of local relatives of William Patrick O'Hara, who died in Cincinnati, leaving an estate of \$8,000.

Mt. Sterling, Ky.—Articles incorporating the Old Kentucky Fire Insurance Co. were filed here for organization. The incorporators are all local capitalists and business men, and it is proposed to have a capital of \$200,000 and a surplus of \$100,000.

Pineville, Ky.—The L. & N. railroad will soon begin the construction of a branch line from this place up Straight creek, six miles distant, to the property of the Edgemont Coal Co. About 5,000 acres of the celebrated Straight Creek coal land will be reached.

Louisville, Ky.—Senator Foraker, of Ohio, has accepted an invitation to come to this city and deliver an address at the Kentucky state fair grounds during a fair to be held by the colored people of the state the week following the close of the annual state fair.

Louisville, Ky.—Three firemen were injured, three horses burned to death and Manager Trudeau narrowly escaped death, when, for the second time within the year, the feed elevator of C. P. Dodd & Co. was totally destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000, covered by insurance. Origin unknown.

Lexington, Ky.—Attorney Charles H. Stoll failed at the hearing of the water contract injunction case in circuit court in his efforts to make good his avowal that Mayor John Skain is a stockholder in the Lexington Waterworks Co. and that stock belonging to him is held by dummies.

Louisville, Ky.—To prevent the installation, maintaining and operating of party lines the city of Louisville filed suit for injunction against the Home Telephone Co. Under its franchise it is not allowed to install or operate party lines, and the suit charges that this is being done.

Beattyville, Ky.—In the Lee county republican primary William Robinson was nominated for county judge; county attorney, H. S. McGuire; circuit clerk, G. W. Cann; county clerk, C. B. Lovelace; sheriff, Walker Jameson; jailer, Samuel L. Cecil; assessor, W. H. Seals; coroner, David Mays.

Winchester, Ky.—The auction sales by the Burley Tobacco Society closed here. A total of 4,592 hogsheds have been sold at an average price of about 14½ cents. The total received will be at least \$150,000 less than the price at which the independents contracted to take it, and they will be sued for the difference.

Louisville, Ky.—Preparations are going ahead here for the fifth annual convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America, which will be held August 25, 26 and 27. Nearly 10,000 engraved invitations have been sent out.

Lexington, Ky.—The deplorable condition of the roadbed and trackage of the Lexington City Railway Co. in several of the principal thoroughfares of this city caused the finding of a number of indictments by the grand jury against the company.



WHISKY DRINKING A DISEASE

Leprosy Is Better Known to Science and Treatment Understood Than Is Inebriety.

"Widespread use of alcoholic beverages and the frequent cases of alcoholism, together with the fact that the condition is largely looked upon from a moral standpoint and not viewed as it should be, as a diseased condition, has obscured the study of pathology and psychology of this form of poisoning." Dr. G. D. Lockie of Pontiac, Ill., thus presented an analysis of the subject of "Alcoholism" before the meeting of the Illinois Homeopathic Medical association and told striking stories by way of illustration.

"Delirium tremens and delusional alcoholica seen on the streets and in the police stations are literally less known in their etiology and pathology than leprosy and Asiatic cholera," he said. "If the symptoms of ordinary inebriety were present in a case of the simplest disease they would be viewed by the attending physician with alarm as the forerunners of more profound and serious symptoms."

"The following is an example: 'A boy of 14 years of age, of good health and happy disposition, in fact, a regular 'buster,' while working in a wheat field was bitten by a rattlesnake. He was given large amounts of whisky to antidote the poison, and the family, not knowing how to give the remedy, kept the boy in a state of intoxication for three days."

"After his recovery the family and friends noticed that his disposition was greatly changed, and that he had become morose, depressed, sullen and melancholic—a condition which is permanent."

"Here is the case of an investigator who on the advice of his physician began the use of wine at meal times: He was exhausted, could not sleep, and suffered obscure symptoms called 'nervous fatigue.'"

"He continued the use of wine, feeling much better, and went on with his work for several months, when he was called away on a special mission and another man took up his work. The substitute found that nearly all his work was faulty over the period of time in which he was using the stimulant."

"Upon returning to his duties he was asked to review that part of his work, which was largely mathematical, and he found it practically worthless, not only in errors of observation and conclusion, but in the deductions from the facts, which he could not discover at the time."

"Alcohol has a cumulative action when used in moderation or excess over a long period. A young man who had been under treatment for alcoholism and had made splendid improvement, appetite good, sleep natural and all functions apparently normal. He had been without liquor in any form for 12 days."

"While attending a five-cent theater and watching the moving pictures he was taken with delirium tremens of violent form. This would indicate that there was an underlying condition, which was not evident from the symptoms shown."

ALCOHOL IN "SOFT" DRINKS.

Abstinence from Liquor Would Be Materially Checked if Non-Alcoholic Substitute Found.

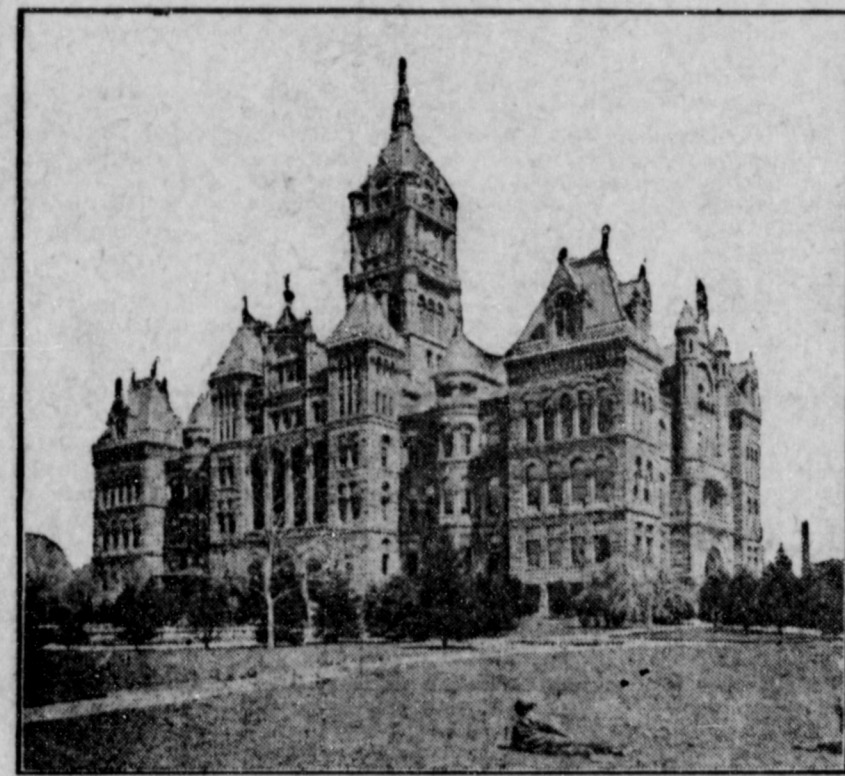
In an editorial on "The Extraordinary Necessity of Temperance Drinks" the London Lancet says there can be little doubt that the cause of abstinence from alcohol would be materially served if good, palatable, non-alcoholic drinks were forthcoming. The writer adds that "those who are interested in the sale of alcoholic drinks would possibly view with dismay the discovery of a really attractive temperance beverage."

"There is a better chance, we venture to say," the article continues, "by encouraging the consumption of light alcoholic liquids—e. g. claret, hock, beer—or if it is wished to ban alcoholic altogether, by offering a non-alcoholic beverage which is wholesome, and which will appeal successfully to the esthetic sense. As it is, few, if any, so-called temperance beverages can compare favorably from the point of view of palatability or of acceptableness in general with malt or grape liquors. And it is curious that several of the temperance beverages which enjoy favor with teetotalers contain an appreciable amount of alcohol."

"Some teetotalers in their innocence, while aghast at the idea of drinking a light hock or claret, do not object to ginger-wine, which, relatively speaking, is highly alcoholic."

Alcohol Debases.

"The mean man shall be brought down, and the mighty man shall be humbled." Alcohol makes the mean man by making him weak as a child in his efforts to break its shackles. Experts tell us that insanity is degeneracy. Alcohol produces temporary insanity, which leaves a permanent degeneracy. Alcohol not only brings to the surface all the bad that is in a man, it seems to generate evil by making the truthful man a liar, the chaste man impure, and the lover of his family a wild beast who beats his wife and children without cause.



City and County Building.

South Temple street. Here, just to the left of the Brigham Young pioneer monument and close to Temple square, the reviewing stand had been erected. It was occupied by Commander-in-Chief Henry M. Nevius, Gov. William Spry of Utah, the chief executives of other states and a large number of other officials and distinguished

East Kentucky Correspondence News You Get Nowhere Else

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

Remember the Beginning of the Public Schools

All our public schools will be beginning about this time. Let every boy and girl be awake and on hand the first day. Let every parent make plans so that no child will be kept out of school a single hour. Children can LEARN more than they can EARN!

JACKSON COUNTY. NOTICE

To the tax payers of Jackson county Kentucky:—Your taxes for the year 1909 are now due. Please call at my office in McKee, or on one of my deputies in their districts, and settle all taxes. After Nov. 1, 1909, we will be compelled to collect as the law directs.

Tyra Laihart,
Sheriff Jackson Co.
McKee

McKee, Aug. 9.—Mr. James Click and the Rev. Mr. Honeycut of Kerby Knob were in town the latter part of last week. Mr. Honeycut preached of nights while here.—Widow Harris of Lexington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. H. Clark.—The McKee Academy opened Monday at 8:30 o'clock a. m. with Mrs. Tekolste, Miss Zwemer and Miss Hoekje teachers. Miss Hoekje has kindergarten and ninth grade, Miss Zwemer has from first to fourth grades inclusive, and Mrs. Tekolste from fifth to eighth grades inclusive.—Mr. J. J. Davis who was down so long with typhoid is now able to go about.—Mr. James Miller our stove man, sold out and started for Pulaski County last Saturday.—Some real estate transfers were made last week. J. K. Sparks purchased the lower part of I. R. Hays' farm for \$1,200, and sold a part of it to Dr. J. D. Hays for \$400.00.—Mrs. Fannie Collier visited her father's folks at Greenhall last Saturday.—The Teachers Association which was to be held at Canons chapel on the first Saturday in Sept. is changed to the second Saturday in September on account of the meeting of the County Board of Education fixed by law on the first Saturday in September.—State Superintendent Crabbe directs that chairman be elected in each division whether their term of office expired or not. He says they are to serve one year only.

GREENHALL

Greenhall, Aug. 9.—Major Pierson, who was shot by his brother Bob several days ago is about well.—Delana Gibson is doing a lot of sprouting for J. D. Pierson.—M. T. Robinson is all smiles at the arrival of a fine baby.—J. D. Pierson has gone to Laurel County to canvass for the Fairmount Nursery.—Mrs. Fannie Collier and Mrs. Hampton Minter of McKee visited at Greenhall the past week.—C. A. Minter is clerking for W. N. Hughes and son.—The firm of J. N. Smith is doing a hustling business and paying top prices for produce. They have just put in a new and up-to-date line of dry goods, and are giving some extraordinary bargains.—Nora Wilson sent out invitations for an apple cutting Thursday night but on account of the threatening storm but few went.—Miss Daisy Spence, of Berea is visiting relatives in Owsley.—Walker Flanery bought a fine young mule from V. S. Brewer.—G. G. Madden has been cutting and cording stove wood for J. D. Pierson.—Mr. Duncan, traveling salesman for the Regal Clothing Co. and driving from Berea stopped over with J. D. Pierson Friday night and sold J. N. Smith and Co., a large bill of men's, youths' and children's clothing.—Wm. Smith and son of Endee, have been in Laurel County the past week assisting Bev Hubbard in his race for sheriff. Mr. Hubbard is son-in-law of the former and brother-in-law of the latter.—Owen Couch and wife were visiting Mr. Couch's parents the past week.—Silas Flanery made a trip to Beattyville Saturday.—Wheat threshing is about over in this part and the yield has been very good. Corn is looking fine and the season, yet continues wet.—Catherine Evans was visiting her sister at Heidelberg the past week.—Mr. Jim Farmer, son-in-law of Samuel Evans has returned from Iowa and joined his wife who has been here for several days.—J. D. Pierson and family, Jas. Evans and family and J. N. Smith and wife were visiting Samuel Pierson Sunday.—The school at Hickory Flat is doing well and has a large attendance. Mr. Hardin Long is the teacher.—Andy Pierson is getting ready to build him a new dwelling.—J. P. Wilson is hauling railroad ties to Idamay.—Mrs. C. A. Creech returned from Berea Saturday and reports the Fair good.—The Hughes mill is doing a hustling business under the management of Frank Hubbard, who is one of the best machinists in the country.

Tyner, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Attella Moore is very sick.—Several from this vicinity attended the corner stone laying of the Buck Creek graded school in Owsley County.—Born to the wife of L. V. Morris of near here three babies two boys and one girl. One of the boy babies lived but a few hours. Other two are getting along nicely, but the mother is not expected to live.—Mr. Charlie Jones of Viva is visiting his sister Mrs. Attella Moore.—Owing to the scarcity of hands Miss Ellen Vaughn, eleven years old raked a large crop of hay for her father with a two horse hay-rake.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Hamilton were visiting at C. P. Moore's Thursday night.—The school election passed off quietly, R. B. Reynolds being elected trustee without any opponent.—W. M. Dunigan bid off the contract of painting Tyner school house giving the lowest bid of \$28.00.—Messrs. Roy and W. M. Moore have been visiting the latter's brother in Owsley County the past week.—There will be service at Tyner school house Saturday evening, Aug. 14 conducted by the Rev. J. N. Culton. Everybody invited.—The Tyner first nine defeated the McKee team of the Institute at McKee on Thursday.—W. M. Rader is gone to Viva, Laurel County to work the rest of the year.

PARROT.

Parrot, Aug. 8.—Rain is needed very badly in this part.—Frank Burnam and DeWitt Gabbard who have been at Mt. Vernon for the past two weeks returned home Thursday.—The school election at Seven Pines district grew very warm at the close and resulted in a tie. The candidates were H. J. Gabbard and W. M. McCollum.—School at this place is getting along nicely. Every one ought to be more interested in an education.—Miss Armina Settles was visiting at the home of her sister Mrs. Belle Tussey Saturday night.—Quite a number of the Letter Box folks attended church at Flat Top Saturday night and Sunday.—Uncle John Carpenter continues poorly.—Elias Carpenter and Fred Lakes were in this part visiting the latter's brother Saturday night.—Corn is looking fine owing to the recent drought.—Mr. Luther Gabbard is preparing to take the examination at McKee Aug. 20-21.—Frank Gabbard made a business trip to Annville Saturday.—Success to The Citizen and its many readers. It is the best paper in the mountains.

ANNVILLE

Annvill, Aug. 9.—The stone cutters are progressing with their work preparing a foundation for the College building at this place. Superintendent Webb and Pennington began excavating Monday.—R. H. Johnson and Miss Clerrinda Roark were quite happily married at the Annville school house Sunday, the Rev. G. W. Johnson officiating.—Miss Ruby Isaacs of Berea has been visiting her aunt, Miss Mattie Medlock at this place.—R. A. Johnson who has been ill with typhoid fever for the past six weeks is convalescent.—O. M. Rader is visiting in Jackson and Athol this week and looking after some real estate.—Miss Georgia Akermore and Mr. Green Settle were married at the home of the bride Tuesday.—Miss Mary Shepherd and Mr. Robert Moore were married in McKee Monday.—Our school at this place is progressing nicely. Mr. R. E. Rader is teacher and his ability as a teacher is one of the best that has ever been at this place.

BREATHITT COUNTY. ATHOL.

Athol, Aug. 9.—Andrew Bowman of this place has recently gone to Middletown, Ohio to get work.—The three sons of Elijah Gabbard who have been down for some time with the fever are no better.—William and Dora Gabbard who have been down with the fever for some time are recovering nicely.—W. M. Harris who fell on an ax about ten days ago and got cut very badly is some better now.—Cromwell Cole and Mittie Stewart were quite happily married on Lyons Creek last Friday, Green Kilburn officiating.—Sam Moore and Martha Brandenburg were married last week at the mouth of Longhole, Mr. Parsons officiating.—Protracted meeting at Longhole will begin Friday, Aug. 13 and extend to Friday before the fourth Sunday.—On last Sunday there was a Sunday school convention and preaching services near Primrose in the grove. Dinner was served on the ground. All had a nice time.—During the past week there has been a camp meeting held at the mouth of Cow Creek with several additions to the church.—W. M. Strong who was operated on for appendicitis some time ago is recovering very slowly.

ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

WILDIE

Wildie, Aug. 7.—Miss Mollie Reynolds who has been visiting at the

home of Mr. T. G. Reynolds returned to her home at Paris, Aug. 4.—Miss Stella Adams visited friends here Saturday, July 31.—Quite a number of children are staying out of school on account of whooping cough.—Mr. John Hughes of Pittsburg, called on friends here Sunday.—Miss Hattie Poynter visited home folks at Boone Saturday and Sunday.—Quite a number of people from this place attended church at Humble Sun.—Mr. and Mrs. Crawford from Broadhead are visiting at the home of J. Brannaman.

GAULEY.

Gauley, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Cynthia Balenger of Johnetta visited relatives in this part last week.—Will Ponder has returned from Corbin.—The Rev. Wm. Durham of Johnetta filled his regular appointment at Union Saturday and Sunday.—John Bond of Owsley County is visiting relatives here.—Dan C. Ponder and family of Livingston attended church at Union Sunday.—Squire Geo. Robinson and his daughter Miss Berta are visiting in Clay County this week.—Tandy Reese of McCracken visited in this part Saturday and Sunday.—Frank Morris of Middlefork passed through this section last Tuesday.—Charley Anderson of Dudley attended church at Union Sunday.

CLAY COUNTY. BURNING SPRINGS.

Burning Springs, Aug. 9.—The Quarterly meeting of the M. E. church was presided over by the presiding elder from Barboursville. Quite a number joined the church and all the meetings were inspiring and well attended. The regular pastor, the Rev. Harvey Johnson has aroused much interest in his work here. His appointments are the fourth Sunday of each month.—A Junior League Testament class is one of the most interesting features in our Sunday school.—Mrs. Lewis of Sidell visited her mother Mrs. Clarkson last week.—Dr. Hornsby's mother has returned to her home on Laurel after a very pleasant visit among friends here.—Drs. Maggard and Webb and Messrs. Thos. and Geo. McDaniel spent a few days over on Goose River fishing.—Mrs. Brown, a student in the Richmond Normal is spending her vacation at her home here.—Thomas Rawlings, Sr., wife and grand daughter Nancy are visiting relatives in the Blue Grass.—Mrs. Lucy Rose and daughter, Mildred have returned to their home in Williamsburg.—Thomas McDaniel and brother George returned from a visit to Madison County.—Mrs. Archie Smith and sister of Maysville are visiting relatives here.—The primary election took place last Monday with a result very unsatisfactory to those who stand for a clean election. The men whom we all wished to have elected lost because there was so much boodle used.—The friends of Mrs. Hugh Hibbard were surprised to learn of her sudden death in a hospital in Lexington last week. She leaves a husband and five small children to mourn her death. The funeral of Emit Rawlings last week was the largest ever seen about here. He had so endeared himself to all that many made a long pilgrimage to attend it.

Yet stricken heart, remember, Oh, remember,
How, of human days, he lived the better part.
April came to bloom, and never chill December
Breathed its killing chills upon the head or heart;
Came and stayed and went, and now when all is finished
You alone have crossed the melancholy stream;
Yours the pang, but his, Oh his the unfinished,
Undeclared gladness, undeparted dream.

—R. L. Stevenson.

BRIGHTSHADE.

Brightshade, Aug. 6.—T. B. King and Jack Armstrong have nearly finished their work of surveying mineral lands here.—Crops have improved much under recent rains.—School is doing well here under the management of G. G. Wagers.—Lincoln Smallwood is teaching on Red Bird.—The Republican county primary was one of the most closely contested ones ever held in this county and some of the winners had very small pluralities. The nominees are as follows: for County Judge, D. W. White; for County Attorney, T. H. Webb; for sheriff, Wm. Marcum; for Assessor, Woodson Mills; for Circuit Court clerk, C. L. Houchell; for Jailer, Joseph Lewis; for surveyor, Thos. Hinkle.—Luther Hatton for County Superintendent; Wm. Rice for County clerk and Faris Roberts for representative were nominated without opposition. The nomination is equivalent to election and Clay County will have a list of officers of which any County might well be proud.

ESTILL COUNTY.

STATION CAMP

Station Camp, Aug. 9.—Arch Peters and Willard have returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Owsley County.—Walter Scott of Crab Orchard is visiting his father Dr. M. P. Scott who is very low at present.—Wesley Winkler visited at his uncle Lee Winkler's Saturday.—

Frank Park of Irvine visited his brother G. A. Park who is ill.—Misses Kate Moores and Minnie Richardson and Mrs. Lewis Lakes were shopping in Irvine Monday.—Mr. Doe of Lexington visited his daughter, Mrs. Tom Alcorn and family of this place.—J. B. Kelly of Wagersville purchased a mule in Mt. Sterling last week.—Earl and Dewey Winkler of Witt, spent Sunday with Wesley Winkler.—The Republican convention held at Irvine Saturday to nominate a candidate for representative of the district composed of Estill and Powell Counties resulted in the nomination of Mr. Frank Welch of Irvine, Mr. Allen Powell, of Powell, being the defeated candidate. Mr. Miller and sister of West Virginia are visiting friends and relatives at Wagersville.—Misses Kate and Winnie Moores called at Mrs. Anne Click's Sunday.—Wm. Isaacs and son Andy returned Friday from a trip in Jackson County where they were looking for sheep and cattle for sale. They got no sheep and but few cattle, there being some other buyers just ahead of them.—Mrs. Armilda Moores and daughter, Kate, and Mrs. Clara Reeves spent the day Wednesday with Mrs. Anne Click.—Mrs. L. Marcum has been suffering the past week with a light attack of fever and heart trouble but is improving now.—Tom Marcum from this place and a number of others from the surrounding neighborhood started to Hamilton, Ohio yesterday.—Tommy Lakes from Jackson County spent Saturday night with his brother Lewis Lakes of our town.—The Rev. Simpson McGuire of Berea commenced a protracted meeting at Wagersville Saturday night.—Mrs. Nannie Kelly and Mrs. Mary Kelly and children of Wagersville visited friends near King's Station last Friday and Saturday.—Misses Annie Gum, Mary Wilson, and Mary Bruce Moores and Mr. Lonnie Gum visited at Bruce Scott's Saturday and Sunday.—Joe Davis of Lexington passed through our town last week.—Cash Rice was elected

school trustee in our district.—E. T. Arvine is sick.

LOCUST BRANCH.

Locust Branch, Aug. 9.—Dr. Land and wife who have been in Oklahoma for the past three weeks arrived home yesterday.—D. W. Gentry who has been quite ill is improving.—The singing school began here Saturday night with a large class. Great interest is shown.—The tent meeting which was being held at Parks by the Methodists closed last night.—The meeting at Panola still continues.—A protracted meeting will be held at Beaver Pond church some time in the later part of September by the Rev. Messrs. Winkler and Combs.—Mr. Frank Welch of Irvine was nominated on the Republican ticket for Representative in the 73rd legislative district convention held at Irvine Saturday, Aug. 7th.—Bohn Gentry, Robert Land and Jeff French of this place are attending court at Irvine today.—Mrs. Thos. White, Mamie Elliott and Sister Barbara of Wiseman-town are visiting their sister, Mrs. Bohn Gentry.—Miss Viola Bicknell of Berea is visiting her uncle, H. G. Bicknell.—Miss Rhoda Land of Knob Lick visited at Miss Hattie Johnson's Sunday.

OWSLEY COUNTY.

GABBARD

Gabbard, Aug. 7.—J. M. Helton's two youngest children are very sick.—W. Huff and Ray Bowling are visiting in Leslie County.—Helton Bros. visited relatives in Breathitt County, last week.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gabbard visited uncle John S. Reynolds at Eversole last Tuesday.—Mr. and Mrs. Albert Gabbard visited relatives on Beatty Bowman Branch Saturday and Sunday.—M. J. Reynolds is improving some at this writing.—Chas. Rose of Meadow Creek was here a few days ago after some cattle.—Bony Calahan is doing a hustling business logging.—Supt. P. M. Frye was here Friday visiting schools. He reports that schools are in a progressive way

with good attendance.—This section has been visited by two great storms within the past week. Saturday night July 31st, a heavy storm swept over this neighborhood. Thursday night, Aug. 5th a second storm came which was much more severe than the first. It was almost a cloudburst. The rain fell for almost two hours. Indian Creek was fuller than ever known before. Much fencing was washed away. The wind blew down corn doing considerable damage.—In the news from Island City of last week the correspondent says that there are lots of moonshine stills and plenty of whiskey in that vicinity. We are sorry that there are people who will engage in such work, and break the laws of their County, when they could be a help and an example of good for others. We are glad to say that there are no "stills" at this place that are known of. We don't often see anyone drunk, but don't know how long law will reign in our community in this way.

GARRARD COUNTY.

PAINT LICK.

Paint Lick, Aug. 8.—A good many from this place attended the Fair at Berea the 5-6-7th.—Miss Lucy Cade visited Miss Anna Jones at Richmond last week.—Mr. and Mrs. Lon Stowe were the guests of their parents Mr. and Mrs. Will Stowe of Berea Saturday.—The Misses Nora and Ben Rich of Clay City are the guests of their aunt, Miss Sarah Dawson of this place.—Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Gabbard attended a birthday dinner of Mr. C. C. Blanton last Wednesday at Berea.—Mr. and Mrs. Dan Gabbard and family returned from an extended trip to Texas last Sunday. We all give them a hearty welcome.—Miss C. and Mary Bowen were the guests of their aunt Mrs. Richard Soper last Tuesday.—Quite a severe storm swept this community last Friday evening, doing considerable damage to the farmers.—The Rev. Mr. Carrier filled his regular appointment last Sunday.

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- No. 5:—Another book, "Jesus of Nazareth."** A fine life of Christ, by the Rev. Dr. William E. Barton. A fine book, in beautiful binding, with 350 illustrations, an ornament to any home, and a good book to read. The usual price is \$2.50, but we sell it for \$1.00. The book \$2.50, The Citizen \$1.00. Both, worth \$3.50 for \$2.00.

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Breathitt County—Andrew Bowman, Athol.
Clay County—Mrs. Mary E. Murray, Burning Springs; Henry Reid, Sidell.
Estill County—Talitha Logsdon, Barryport; James R. Lane, (Cedar Grove) Irvine; Sallie M. Kindred, Locust Branch; Mr. Jas. Lane, Rice Station.
Jackson County—A. H. Williams, Alcorn; Dr. A. T. Neal, Annville; J. M. Bailey, Bradshaw; Miss Anna Powell, Clover Bottom; J. W. Jones, Evergreen; Jackson County Bank, McKee; N. J. Coyle, Foxtown; J. F. Tineher, Gray Hawk; Miss Maggie Bengel, Hugh; J. S. Reynolds, McKee; Miss Florence Durham, Sand Gap; Miss Ida King, Olin.
Laurel County—O. P. Nelson, Templer.
Madison County—Mrs. Eva Jones, Dreyfus.
Owsley County—J. G. Rowlett, Travellers Rest.
Rockcastle County—Dan Ponder, Gauley; B. F. Sutton, Level Green.

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